

The weather at major Swissair destinations

May 18, 1982	MIN	MAX	Cloud
AMSTERDAM	6	43	28
BRUSSELS	13	45	28
PARIS	13	45	28
COLOGNE	13	45	28
FRANKFURT	13	45	28
GENOVA	7	45	28
HELSINKI	2	45	28
HONG KONG	23	73	28
JERUSALEM	10	50	28
LONDON	14	47	28
MADRID	11	52	28
MONTREAL	12	38	28
NEW YORK	12	38	28
OSLO	4	41	28
PARIS	14	47	28
SEOUL	14	47	28
ROME	14	47	28
SAN FRANCISCO	14	47	28
STOCKHOLM	14	47	28
TOKYO	14	47	28
TORONTO	14	47	28
ZURICH	8	47	28

* For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with a drop in temperatures and an increase in humidity.

Yesterday's	Today's	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	15	16-33	26	26
Golan	13	16-33	27	27
Nahariya	13	16-33	27	27
Safed	16	18-31	26	26
Haifa Port	55	20-36	30	30
Tiberias	54	20-36	32	32
Nazareth	14	18-31	31	31
Afula	14	18-31	31	31
Shomron	13	18-31	28	28
Tel Aviv	27	18-34	28	28
B-G Airport	17	17-39	30	30
Jericho	18	18-36	33	33
Gaza	22	18-32	28	28
Beersheba	12	19-36	30	30
Eilat	11	24-38	34	34

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor last night held a reception at his home attended by members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers, Knesset members, retired Supreme Court president Moshe Landau, Prof. Yitzhak Klinghoffer and other public figures.

Dr. Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, and Mrs. Saunders, together with Mr. Richard Sonnenberg, member of the board of governors of Tel Aviv University and of the Council of UCT, and Mrs. Sonnenberg visited Tel Aviv University yesterday. Dr. Saunders hosted a reception for alumni of UCT: the guests, who included his excellency, the South African ambassador, Mr. D. Stuart, were welcomed by Gol. (res.) Yosef Carmel, vice-chairman of the board of governors of TAU.

A group of leaders of the Israel Bond Campaign in France yesterday spent the day at the Weizmann Institute of Science where they were luncheon and dinner guests of the president of the institute, Prof. Michael Sela. They also met with Prof. Ephraim Katzir.

Mr. and Mrs. Yekutiel Federman last night held a reception at the Dan Caesar Hotel in honor of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, honorary international president of Yad Lashalom, and the baroness, in the presence of leading Talmud scholars from Israel and the Diaspora. Prof. Saul Lieberman, honorary president of the American committee for the project, Talmudic encyclopedia, also spoke.

ARRIVALS

Barbara Mandel, national vice-president; Betty Miller, national secretary; Eleanor Marva, Ann Robinson, Marilyn Flansbaum, national board; Marjorie Halperin, Sally Brudner, and David Perlov, executive director, National Council of Jewish Women, U.S., for board of directors meetings of the NCJW Research Institute for Innovation in Education at the Hebrew University School of Education.

IT IS WRITTEN

"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy."

"Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work."

"But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates."

"For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it."

— THE ALMIGHTY

"Length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they [the law] add to thee."

From the World's Best Seller, the Book God gave Israel to give the world — (Exo. 20: 8-11, Prov. 3:1-18 — Read.)

Bible Light International

HOME NEWS

Haim Shiff has plan to buy El Al

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Hotelier Haim Shiff yesterday went to three cabinet ministers with what is reported to be a plan to buy El Al.

He seemed to interest Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir. But Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich angrily said Shiff had "hutzpa" and senior sources in the airline and travel business laughed him off.

Shiff told *The Jerusalem Post* he wished to buy the airline because "for years it hasn't been operating properly. You can't bring three million tourists with the kind of management it has today," he declared.

Shiff said he raised the matter with several ministers, but he declined to name them. They reportedly asked whether he could produce a group of buyers, and he could, he said. Several days ago "travel agents, including the biggest, some of whom have 40 years experience in this country" agreed on a purchase scheme, he reported. A memorandum on the offer will be presented to the cabinet tomorrow "with everybody's consent," he said.

The group will probably want to buy two airlines, Shiff continued. "I don't think there will be dismissals," he said, although later he said it was too early to decide such questions.

Pressed to identify his "group," Shiff said four of them are the biggest in the tourist trade. "Believe me, that's serious," he declared.

Asked by *The Post* whether he is involved in the project, Ogi Polonsky, Kopel Tours director, exclaimed, "Are you kidding? This is a big joke!"

Avi Friedman of Dieneshaus Tours said his company and Peltours are the only ones established at least 40 years ago — and neither is involved in the project. Benai Mammon, Peltours' head, declined to comment.

Public-transport fares

Bus fares rose about 25 per cent yesterday, bringing the cost of a ride to IS1.50 on most urban lines. Fares of IS5.00 rose to IS6.00, and those of IS7.00 rose to IS9.00.

Some representative fares (old fares in brackets):

Bus from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem IS35 (IS29)
Tel Aviv to Haifa or Beersheba 43 (35)
Tel Aviv to Eilat 130 (105)

Holders of pre-issuance multiple-ride tickets may use them without any additional charge until May 29, after which they must make up the difference.

Train fares also went up by 25 per cent yesterday: Haifa-Tel Aviv now costs IS35; Haifa-Jerusalem, IS56.

Dov Ben-Abba, 66

Dov Ben-Abba, editor, died in Jerusalem on Thursday at age 66. Born in Boston, Dov Ben-Abba came to this country in 1947, working for a while as United Press military correspondent.

He was chief editor of the Masada press and served for many years as general secretary of the Hebrew Encyclopedia. He edited the 20th Century Atlas and a Hebrew-English, English-Hebrew dictionary, which was published in the U.S.

He is survived by his wife, three sons and a granddaughter.

Geller laid to rest

KFAR SAVA. — Mayor Ze'ev Geller, who died here on Friday at age 60, was buried here yesterday afternoon. Thousands of mourners paid their last respects as his coffin was placed on view for two hours before the funeral.

Alignment leader Shimon Peres eulogized Geller, saying that he was one who "did more than he talked."

Birth

ALTBAUER — To Naomi (nee Goodman) and Yohanan Altbauer, a son, brother to Dana and Eitan. Brit Mila at Hadassah, Ein Kerem, on May 19, 1982, at noon.



The Egyptian consul-general in Eilat, Hassan Elissa, is greeted yesterday by Israeli holiday-village operator Rafi Nelson at the latter's resort in the disputed Taba beach area on the new border between Eilat and Sinai. (IPPA)

Hanegbi and three others fined for student violence

By ISRAEL AMRANI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem Magistrate's Court Judge Miriam Naor yesterday sentenced four men who were found guilty of violence against Arab students at the Hebrew University three years ago. Each of the defendants was sentenced to a six-month prison term suspended for two years and was fined IS400.

The four are Tzahi Hanegbi and Yisrael Katz, both former Students Union Chairmen; Shlomo Tal, a Herut activist who attacked MK Shimon Peres a year ago in Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel quarter; and Yohanan Va'anun, who was used as an undercover agent in the recent Operation Wide Eye police action against drug dealers in the capital.

Naor said that because of the time that elapsed since the crimes were committed, and because none of the four had a previous criminal conviction, she was suspending their sentences.

A Hebrew University disciplinary board yesterday expelled Katz from the university for two years for his part in violence late last year. For the same offence, Student Council chairman Haim Ben-David was reprimanded and may be expelled for two years if he repeats the offence.

Abdul Majid Ibrahim, who beat up a Jewish student late last year, was also reprimanded and may be suspended for a year if he repeats the offence.

Samir Zrayek, who also beat a Jewish student, was rebuked and expelled from the university's dormitories for a year.

Three other students, including One Jew, were acquitted.

The violence referred to occurred last December when about 150 students from the right- and left-wing factions took part in a brawl. The incident resulted in several injuries before police and Border Police took control of the situation.

HU student elections postponed again

By ISRAEL AMRANI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem District Court Judge Eli Nathan yesterday issued an order postponing the Hebrew University student elections which were scheduled for tomorrow. The order followed an appeal by two HU students who contended that the new elections system was not approved by the required two thirds majority of the union plenum.

The elections were already postponed two weeks ago to allow students who were on vacation at the time to participate.

The two students, Edva Shahar and Baruch Steer, also argued that the new elections would discriminate against smaller faculties, such as the school of pharmacology, because their small number of votes would not be sufficient to elect representatives.

The new system is an absolute proportional system — like that of the Knesset — whereas the old one

LIKUD CANT LOSE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, in order to obtain early elections, such as resigning, or if a massive Liberal rebellion seals the government's fate, the party will feel free to enter a Labour-led coalition. But the two sides agreed that if the government falls as a result of any Knesset move initiated by the opposition, the NRP will stick by the Likud.

From the NRP's view, the agreement was contracted to discourage Begin from seeking to advance the elections and also to remove the chief incentive from the Alignment in tabling frequent no-confidence motions. The NRP, however, will have to keep its mavericks in line. MK Haim Druckman has reportedly already promised to vote with the government, and it is thought that the party will impose its discipline on MK Avraham Melamed.

A no-confidence motion is also calculated to embarrass the two Telem MKs now negotiating their entry into the coalition, but who have been outspoken critics of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor. If a no-confidence motion is tabled, the two will have to speed up their decision or stay away from the vote.

MK Yigael Hurvitz said yesterday that he and MK Mordechai Ben-Porat will decide today. "I am in a deep personal dilemma," he admitted. "On one hand, I wholeheartedly support Begin's policy in defence of our rule in Judea and Samaria and would like to help him all I can. But I don't believe in the Aridor gimmicks. We are simply spending more than we have."

But Hurvitz almost invited a face-saving formula from Aridor. "I will change my stand if Aridor changes direction. I don't care how he phrases it, knowing that his terminology is not as direct as my own. If his economics takes on a more thrifty direction, I will support it."

Labour would also be testing two Likud MKs reportedly inclined to leave the coalition — La'am's Amnon Linn and the State List's Yitzhak Peretz. Linn, frustrated at his inability to secure the Likud nomination for Haifa mayor, has, however, already promised to vote for the government. Peretz's intentions are a mystery to all — he has staged rebellions over not having been appointed a deputy minister and is now said to be after the Likud nomination as candidate for Dimona mayor.

The Tebiya faction will decide on its stand at a meeting today.

ZAIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

African leaders see as part of Egypt and of Africa.

In his meeting with Shamir, Ngimbi spoke of Zaire's recent economic difficulties and the problems that have arisen in Zaire-U.S. relations stemming from U.S. charges of human-rights violations in Zaire. Mobutu recently turned down a U.S. aid offer to Zaire because it was reportedly linked to restoring civil rights and for Mobutu's opponents.

In his response, Shamir stressed that Zaire's decision will no doubt affect Israeli relations with other parts of Africa. Shamir added that it is possible that Zaire's decision will help improve Zaire's relations with Europe and the U.S., where some leaders may have been annoyed by Zaire's lack of relations with Israel.

Shamir promised his guest that Israel will do what it can to help Zaire, given Israel's limited resources, and proposed some common projects.

Shamir reportedly called the Zaire move "a courageous decision," and suggested that Mobutu establish the embassy in Jerusalem. "Ngimbi did not object to this," said one Israeli source, and even asked that Israel immediately begin to help Zaire locate suitable embassy facilities in the capital.

David Bernstein added: The PLO spearheaded an angry Arab response to Zaire's decision yesterday, calling for an Arab boycott of that country.

Yasser Abed Rabbo, a member of the PLO executive committee, denounced the decision as a sign of hostility towards the Arabs and a violation of resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity.

He added in an interview with the PLO news agency Wafa that if Arabs remain indifferent to Zaire's action, other African states will be encouraged to follow suit.

The government-guided Saudi press also attacked the decision, some contending that it might be "a prelude to the end of the decade-old African boycott of Israel."

Israel maintains special representations in foreign embassies in the capitals of Zaire, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Kenya, and a number of commercial delegations in these and other countries. *The Washington Post* reported yesterday.

According to the U.S. paper, Israel's trade with the countries of Black Africa amounts to more than \$100 million annually — three times the level before 1973.

Many projects there are carried out by AgriDev and Solel Boneh, which have contracts in Africa totalling about \$2 billion.

CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

Begin reportedly said that it is Eitan's duty as commander of the armed forces to tell the nation just what the security problem is.

He reportedly said that "in recent weeks people who present themselves as former IDF officers, or as officers in the reserves, have carried out incitement, and have furnished information to the enemy."

In similar vein, Begin went on to blast Labour super-dove MK Yosef Sarid, although he did not mention him by name. He charged that "a certain Knesset Member" said, in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, that the "Government has an interest in making war."

Begin angrily said that it is "an unparalleled slander to accuse a democratically elected Jewish government of having an interest in loss of life among its soldiers, and to charge that such a government's objective is not to protect the lives of its citizens but rather to seek pretexts for making war."

(Sarid commented last night that the minutes of the committee session will prove Begin's charge false, but that Begin has refused to check the minutes, because he prefers to smear Sarid instead.)

Begin also criticised those who leaked material from cabinet sessions, such as the session last Monday when a majority of seven against six advocated an activist policy, and he charged that those responsible had harmed the security of the state. However, he turned down a suggestion by one of his colleagues that the Shin-Bet domestic security service probe to find which ministers had leaked.

Begin said that the domestic security service is responsible to the government and hence it can have no authority to investigate cabinet ministers. He said that it is out of the question for civil servants to probe the democratically elected executive branch.

(Begin has been consistent in his opposition to probes of cabinet leakers, since he was a minister in the national unity cabinets following the Six Day War of 1967.)

The official communique issued after the Cabinet meeting said:

The Cabinet discussed the situation in Lebanon and adopted the following resolution: 1) Two days ago, the terrorist organizations released a statement that included the following sentence: "Threats of this type in the future will not influence us, as was the case in the past, the Jewish military activities of our soldiers against the occupation within our occupied territories and also via the other Arab fronts."

2) This is the terrorist organizations' interpretation of the agreement for the "cessation of hostile actions." According to their interpretation, they have the right to attack the Jewish people and the State of Israel, and they will carry out these attacks as they have done in the recent past — in every area and sector, except from Southern Lebanon.

3) Israel will in no way acquiesce in this arbitrary and distorted interpretation of the agreement. The terrorist organizations who are directly threatening the lives of the citizens of Israel and the Jewish people — men, women, and children.

Roter expected to quit today

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

National Insurance Institute director Rafi Roter is expected to announce today that he is leaving his post, which will be filled by Tami political appointee Danny Azriel.

A well-placed source in the NII said that Roter has reached "the end of the road," and is expected to announce this at a press conference called for this afternoon in Jerusalem.

Roter's decision follows months of pressure by welfare professionals, senior civil servants, politicians and even the prime minister to prevent his sacking. His designated replacement, a Jerusalem lawyer and Tami activist, has no experience in social welfare or economics.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Aharon Uzan announced his determination to replace Roter after he took over from Aharon Abuhaiter, who resigned from the cabinet after his recent conviction for fraud.

The Tami appointee slated to replace ministry director-general Yisrael Goralnik takes over this week in a temporary capacity. Goralnik will formally serve until July 1, and leaves today for official business in the U.S. and Geneva. His replacement, Asher Ohayon, may begin work without formal confirmation by the cabinet, since he is technically on leave from the ministry. He held a middle-level administrative position before he became the Tami representative on the Jewish Agency Executive.

Nahariya trying to save tourist season

NAHARIYA (Iltim). — Mayor Efraim Sharir and the town's hoteliers and businessmen are angry at the sudden cancellation of a long-planned meeting last Friday with Tourism Ministry Director-General Rafael Farber to discuss Nahariya's tourism crisis.

Farber did not show up at the meeting; instead, he sent several ministry officials with whom the Nahariyans were unable to reach agreement on ways to salvage the current tourist season. The resort town's economy has been crippled by more than 50 cancellations of tour groups, following the recent

terrorist shelling of Galilee. The town leaders have decided to demand urgent meetings with the ministers of finance, tourism and defence — and are threatening to close down Nahariya if effective steps are not taken to remedy the situation.

Farber said yesterday that he was prevented from attending Friday's meeting by a court injunction forbidding him to leave Jerusalem. He added that the Tourism Ministry has already devised a plan to boost tourism in Nahariya and that he would soon meet with and present it to the town's hoteliers.

Labour opens branches in Arab villages

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TAIBA. — For the first time in its history, the Labour Party on Saturday established party branches in Israeli Arab communities. Party chairman Shimon Peres took part in the openings of the branches in the villages of Taiba, Baka al-Gharbiya and Umm el-Fahm.

The new branches have been established as regular party units. Until now, non-Jews had certain separate, subsidiary frameworks within the party; but members in

the new branches are full party members.

The three new branches plan a one-day conference of education on Friday, at which the idea of eliminating the separate Arab education section of the Education and Culture Ministry will be discussed. The object is to transfer Arab Israeli education to regular channels.

Knesset Education Committee chairwoman Ora Namir will take part in the conference.

GOVERNMENT-HISTADRUT

(Continued from Page 1)

scheduled for tomorrow and leave after delivering a short statement, an aide to Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Meshel contends that the government undertook to pay the allowance.

The trade unions representing all civil servants are scheduled to decide tomorrow when to begin sanctions to press for their wage demands. Reuven Ben-Ami, the secretary-general of the civil servants union, said action will be coordinated to "totally paralyse" the civil service. He said he expects to start with a two-hour strike next Sunday.

Our Economic Reporter adds: Finance Minister Yoram Aridor is due to meet this morning with representatives of the 13 largest unions. The Treasury said yesterday

that this was at the request of the unions — not of the minister. No agenda has been set, but Aridor intends to ask the unions not to disrupt the economy. For their part, the union representatives are expected to press for the payment of the IS425 "erosion allowance."

Histadrut spokesman, Shmuel Soler, said the minister is committing a grave error by meeting with representatives of the 13 unions. Aridor even ignored the advice of his director-general, Ezra Sadag, and the head of the salaries department in the Civil Service Commission, Hillel Dudai, who said he should not receive the works committee leaders, Soler said. "Aridor is trying to scare us. We can be more extreme than the 13 works committees," Soler said, adding that the Histadrut represents 50,000 works committees.

Wheels of justice slowed by sanctions

For the first time since the establishment of Israel, the Supreme Court yesterday was forced to suspend deliberations because of sanctions by court workers.

Justices Menahem Alon, Aharon Barak and Moshe Bejsky were forced to postpone hearing an appeal in a murder case when court clerks refused to bring them the necessary files and documents. The workers, who are demanding higher pay and benefits equal to those of other civil servants, say they feel the justices support them in their strike.

In Tel Aviv yesterday, an almost

total absence of court workers forced the cancellation of numerous hearings in all areas of jurisprudence. The disruptions also made it impossible to extend the remand of detainees or for people to pay fines.

The district and magistrates courts in the country's north will be closed down for a week by the strike.

The Civil Service Commission yesterday decided, with the concurrence of the courts administration, to ask for an injunction ordering the court workers back to regular work.

Dr. HANS YOHANAN SACHER

is no more

The funeral will be held today, Monday, May 17, 1982, at 3.30 p.m. at the Kfar Shmaryahu cemetery.

Selma Sacher
Shulamit and Dr. Eitan Bogin
Dr. Reuben and Ilana Sacher
and the grandchildren

Please abstain from condolence visits.

Pupils, colleagues and all those wishing to take part in the final honours for

Prof. EDWARD G. JOSEPH

The body will lie in state in the entrance hall of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical School today, Monday, May 17, 1982, between 1.00 and 2.00 p.m.

Burial will take place on the same day in Kfar Vitkin.

Edward G. Joseph Foundation
Established by his Colleagues and Pupils

We mourn the death of our beloved aunt

MINNIE GOODFRIEND HOROWITZ

in New York City, May 12, 1982

Judith N. Eliazur and family, Jerusalem



Monday, May 17, 1982

Vol. L, No. 15530



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Zaire seeks embassy in Jerusalem

Begin says he plans to visit Zaire soon

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin last night accepted an invitation to visit Zaire, and indicated to a special Zairan envoy that he will go in the fall, after his leg heals.

Begin also extended an invitation to Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko to visit Israel. He extended the invitation during his talks yesterday with Mobutu's bureau director, Ninyaidika Ngimbi.

Ngimbi arrived in Israel on Saturday night bearing Zaire's announcement of renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel, decided upon by Mobutu on Friday.

The special envoy said that his country will open its embassy in Jerusalem and that ambassadors will be exchanged between the two countries "very soon."

Officials in Jerusalem discounted reports that other African countries have already indicated their intention to swiftly follow Zaire in re-establishing ties. Israeli resident-interest officers in the capitals of Gabon, Kenya, the Ivory Coast and Ghana have not informed Jerusalem of any movement since

Friday towards renewing relations, officials here said.

Ngimbi yesterday met with Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon in Jerusalem.

At the Foreign Ministry after his meeting with Shamir, Ngimbi was asked by journalists if the new Zaire embassy will be established in Jerusalem. "Yes, why not? After all, it is the capital of the State of Israel," he replied.

Ngimbi said that diplomatic relations with Israel "had been restored as of Friday, May 14." He was unable to say whether other African countries intend to follow Zaire's lead.

In his meetings here, Ngimbi said that Mobutu himself took the decision to restore relations. He explained the decision as stemming from Mobutu's warm regard for Israel and from the fact that the reasons that prompted the severing of relations with Israel in 1973 no longer held. Israeli observers said this apparently referred to the completion last month of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, which

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)



Prime Minister Menachem Begin chats in his Jerusalem home yesterday with Ninyaidika Ngimbi, director-general of Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko's bureau. (Scoop 80)

Top Labour figures confer with premier

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three Labour Party leaders conferred yesterday morning for nearly an hour with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and two of his top cabinet ministers about Israel's policy on coping with PLO terror.

Late Saturday, Begin invited party leader Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin and Haim Bar-Lev to a meeting with himself, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

Elihu Ben-Elissar, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, also attended. The meeting took place before the

weekly cabinet session.

Begin held a similar meeting with the three Labour leaders towards the end of last month, when Israel Defence Forces troop concentrations were reportedly in Galilee, following the terrorist slaying of an Israeli diplomat in Paris and fatal mine incidents near the Lebanese border.

Two days after the first meeting, Labour leaders said publicly that they opposed an Israeli military operation in Southern Lebanon.

After yesterday's meeting, the three Labour men made no statement.

Begin-NRP pact revealed 'Likud can't lose in vote on no-confidence'

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Likud government cannot lose, no matter how a no-confidence vote goes in the Knesset, due to a recent agreement between the prime minister and the National Religious Party. The NRP will not, according to the understanding, join an alternative Labour-led coalition if the government falls as a result of an opposition initiative.

This was told to *The Jerusalem Post* by a reliable source yesterday. The Alignment Knesset faction will decide today whether to table a no-confidence motion on the April Cost-of-Living index of 10.7 per

cent. The agreement between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the NRP means that if the opposition triumphs in a no-confidence motion, Begin will be granted his wish of early elections, without the danger of his coalition partners joining an Alignment coalition. Begin is confident of returning to office with an increased majority. The NRP has been the main force preventing early elections because of poll predictions that its present power might be reduced by half or more.

The NRP has made it clear that if Begin deliberately initiates any move to bring down his govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Government-Histadrut row looms over 'erosion' pay

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut yesterday threatened to put off negotiations over a new wage agreement and disrupt work throughout the civil service unless the government clearly undertakes to pay a 15.425 allowance to compensate for what the Labour federation says is an erosion in wages.

The allowance was paid last January, February and March to compensate for the failure of the cost-of-living allowance to fully reimburse the workers for price rises. The Histadrut therefore argued that the "erosion al-

lowance" should be considered part of the C-o-L allowance. However, the government maintains that the agreement providing for the erosion allowance expired on March 31.

The Histadrut issued a statement after yesterday's weekly central committee meeting demanding "an unequivocal and authoritative clarification from the Finance Ministry's representatives on whether the government agrees to pay civil servants the special compensation." If not, the chairman of the trade union department, Yisrael Kessar, may go to the opening session of the wage negotiations

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Fairbanks resorts to shuttle diplomacy

CAIRO (UPI). — American special envoy Richard Fairbanks will return to Cairo within the next two days and then shuttle to Jerusalem in a renewed effort to give a push to the stalled negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, the weekly newspaper *Maya* said in today's editions.

The newspaper, which is published by the ruling National Democratic Party, said Fairbanks

decided to switch to shuttle diplomacy because of Israel's insistence and Egypt's refusal to hold the negotiations in Jerusalem.

Fairbanks visited Israel and Egypt last week, but failed to break the deadlock about Jerusalem.

He left for Athens Saturday to submit a first-hand report on his talks to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who was in the Greek capital at the time.

British 'war cabinet' sends UN envoy back to talks

LONDON. — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent her UN ambassador back to New York for new talks after a crucial meeting yesterday of her "war cabinet," strongly indicating that Britain still wants UN negotiations to settle the Falkland Islands conflict.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said UN Ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons will be returning to New York this morning to resume negotiations on the South Atlantic dispute with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

But Defence Secretary John Nott yesterday gave the negotiating process a week at most.

"Time is not on the side of negotiations," he said in a BBC radio interview. "I don't think they can go on dragging on for much longer. It will be necessary in my judgment, within the course of the next week, for them to come to a head one way or another."

Despite Britain's mounting military pressure — a commando raid on Friday that destroyed 11 Argentine planes and new attacks on Saturday on Port Stanley airfield — Nott said the UN peace talks were not dead.

But as reports reached Britain of the hit-and-run commando raid — Britain's first acknowledgement of troops setting foot on the Falklands — speculation increased that a full invasion might not be far behind.

Last night the Defence Ministry said British Sea Harrier jets attacked two Argentine ships in small harbours in the Falklands sound early yesterday, causing undetermined damage to the vessels.

In Buenos Aires yesterday, Argentina drafted its final reply to the UN peace initiative on the Malvinas crisis as Argentine newspapers warned that a bloody battle over the islands might be imminent. (UPI, Reuters)

Silwad youth wounded as passing vehicles stoned

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A 17-year-old youth from the village of Silwad was admitted to the Ramallah hospital yesterday with a bullet wound after village youths blocked roads and stoned passing Israeli vehicles.

An army officer travelling in one of the cars reported to the military government that he fired warning shots to drive off the demonstrating youths.

Police and military investigators are trying to determine whether the hospitalized youth was wounded by the officer or someone else. The youth's condition was termed "fair" last night.

Suburbs along the main road of Hailoul and the Dahariya refugee

camp are still under blockade following the recent disturbances there, as are a number of streets in El-Bireh. In some cases the blockade — which prevents people from entering or leaving the area but allows them to move around freely inside — has been in force for 28 days.

In Tulkarem, local teachers and school principals were summoned by an officer of the civil administration responsible for education and given a lecture on the necessity of ensuring that their pupils refrain from participating in disturbances.

Three secondary schools in the Hebron area, which were closed three weeks ago, were re-opened yesterday. The school year is scheduled to end this month.

Progress seen in Druse ID issue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

One element in the crisis between the authorities and the Golan Druse over identity cards has apparently been resolved following a compromise proposal by Shinui leader Amnon Rubinstein, MK, one of the country's best-known legal experts.

Mattityahu Shmulevitz, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, told Rubinstein last night that the Golan Druse have agreed to his proposal that they carry a supplementary document, attesting that they do not possess Israeli citizenship.

This document is a standard certificate that the Interior Ministry is-

sues to any resident who needs to prove that he is not an Israeli.

Rubinstein said last night that he suggested issuing this certificate three weeks ago, but the Interior Ministry for some reason rejected the proposal.

Shmulevitz, however, accepted it and put it to Druse leaders last Thursday. *The Jerusalem Post* understands.

The remaining important element in the crisis is the classification "nationality" in the identity card.

Many Golan Druse want to carry the classification "Arab," but the Israeli authorities insist on "Druse," as is the practice with regard to Druse citizens in pre-1967 Israel.

tugal, were deterred by the Arab campaign and will not send representatives.

But major European states, such as Britain, the German Federal Republic and Italy will be represented. It is unclear whether French parliamentarians will attend.

For the past seven years, members of the council's scientific, economic and cultural committees have held sessions in Jerusalem.

"This time, however," said a senior Israeli official, "the Arab campaign against the meeting was extremely vociferous. And though all the committees are formally equal in importance, there is added significance to the political committee's meeting in Jerusalem, without a doubt."

About 20 members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe — all mem-

bers of the 35-member political committee — are expected to attend the two-day session, which will include intensive discussion of the Middle East conflict by the members among themselves and with Israeli leaders.

Knesset Secretary Netanel Lorch said the meeting will be opened in the Knesset. The members are scheduled to meet President Yitzhak Navon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Knesset Speaker Menachem Savidor and Labour Party leader Shimon Peres.

The European parliamentarians will also visit Yad Vashem and Caesarea, lunch with archeologist Yigael Yadin and hear a lecture by Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche. They will meet Histadrut secretary-general Yeroham Meshel.

After intensive five-hour debate

Cabinet holds back from Lebanon attack

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel will hit the PLO in Lebanon if the PLO continues its terror strikes, but not before. The retaliation will be commensurate with the terror outrage. This view appeared to prevail in Jerusalem last night.

The cabinet spent five intensive hours yesterday mulling over contingency plans to cope with PLO terror activity from Southern Lebanon and elsewhere, but took no operative decisions and held no votes.

The feeling in Jerusalem last night was that a massive strike against PLO bases is not imminent, but that the cabinet — playing it by ear — will approve an appropriate response to any renewed bloodshed by PLO terrorists.

Although the 7-6 vote at last Monday's cabinet meeting gave the green light, formally speaking, to unilateral military action initiated by Israel, as distinct from retaliation, yesterday's discussion on how to deal with the PLO threat found the cabinet virtually back at square one.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday spent 50 minutes discussing the terror threat and the military options envisaged for various situations with Labour leader Shimon Peres and his two senior colleagues. This meeting took place before the weekly cabinet.

The underlying assumption at yesterday's cabinet discussion was that the advocates of a pre-emptive strike and the advocates of measured retaliation are balanced, because the activist majority of one, last week, was considered significant enough to serve as a green light to hit the PLO immediately.

Ministers are now aware what measures the prime minister is likely to propose to cope with various situations in the future, and what political and military results he expects will emerge, from the various contingency plans if implemented.

Material of a declaratory nature was leaked to various correspondents after the cabinet meeting, part of it intended as yet another warning to the PLO, and part of it sharply critical of superdoves in the op-

position who have been accusing some ministers lately of seeking a pretext to invade southern Lebanon.

Begin reportedly told his colleagues that the terrorist organizations and not Israel had revoked the cease-fire concluded last July. He said that the PLO's own announcements signalled the end of the cease-fire, because of the threats they include to attack Jews and Israelis everywhere except from southern Lebanon. Begin said such attacks are taking place all the time.

Begin reportedly said: "Israel does not seek a war and it does not seek a pretext to make war. Its aim is to bring terrorist activities to a halt. Israel does not agree to allow the terrorists immunity, as long as they continue their attacks."

In a confirmation that plans for a pre-emptive strike have been shelved for the time being at least, Begin reportedly told his colleagues that the Government was showing a quite uncharacteristic "self-restraint."

He deliberately used the Hebrew term "haviaga" rather than "ipuk," because of the connotations the term "haviaga" began to carry in the 1936-1938 riots, when the ma-

jority of the Jewish community here advocated and practised measured and minimal retaliation against the gangs of Mufti Haj Amin el-Husseini while the minority Revisionists (forebears of Herut) advocated and practised all-out retaliation.

Begin said that he, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon do not belong to the "haviaga" school, but had nevertheless agreed to self-restraint in recent weeks, because of their abhorrence of war.

The prime minister congratulated Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan for the way he explained Israel's security situation in interviews with the news media on Friday.

Begin revealed that he has received telegrams demanding that he reprimand Eitan for the interviews. He said he is not in the habit of reprimanding chiefs of staff, and had not reprimanded Eitan's predecessor, Mordechai Gur, who is now a Labour MK.

(Begin constantly reminds Gur that he publicly criticised the Sadat peace initiative in 1977 as a trick and as a threat to Israel's southern flank while he was still chief of staff.) (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

South Lebanon tense after reported sorties by IAF

Post Mideast Affairs Reporter and agencies

Israeli aircraft yesterday flew several reconnaissance sorties over Lebanon, drawing fire from Syrian and PLO anti-aircraft batteries, according to news agency reports from Beirut.

Syria continued to brace itself for what it believes is an impending Israeli invasion of south Lebanon. Syria reportedly reinforced positions at the southern entrance of the eastern Bekaa Valley where it deployed its anti-aircraft missiles a year ago.

Many Lebanese who were spending their weekend at the country's beaches or at mountain resorts are reported to have headed homeward, fearing the planes would

return on bombing missions later in the day.

Western diplomats in Beirut are quoted as attaching special importance to the new Syrian fortifications around Machghara just south of the Litani River dam, noting that they are near one of only two roads, leading from Israel into the Bekaa Valley.

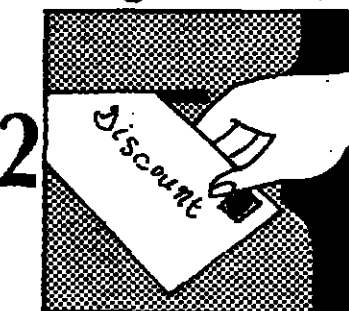
The fortifications guarding the second road, near Rachaiya, were built by the Syrians following last April's missile crisis.

One diplomat is quoted as saying that about 600 Syrian positions have been dug between Mount Hermon and the roads into the valley, most of which are presently unmanned but which can accommodate tanks or artillery pieces at short notice.

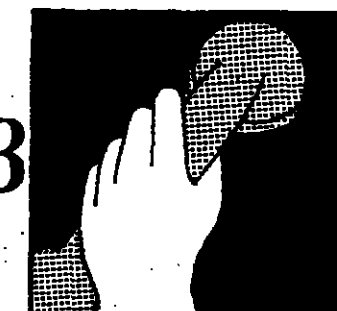
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Commercial slow-down, unemployment hit Rafah

By MOTTI BEN-YANAI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAFAH. — Only two weeks after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, this divided town is suffering from commercial paralysis and unemployment. The loss of business from Israelis generally, and from the settlers of the Yamit area in particular, have all but brought commerce to a standstill.

Part of the town has also lost its beduin customers from northern Sinai, and tradesmen have been forced to reduce their prices to those of two years ago.

Among those hard hit by the situation are the garages, which will now overhaul a private car engine for as little as IS700. Garage owner Mohammed Abu-Regayeg, who had many customers from Yamit and the surrounding villages, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The situation is difficult. We don't have the customers that we did. I am charging laughable prices, just to keep my employees in work."

Fruit is being sold at a quarter of the price paid in Israel. Tomatoes are IS4 per kilo and melons IS7. Two shops selling modern clothes

such as jeans have cut their prices almost in half. Jeans that sell in Israel for IS600 are being sold at IS350. The shopkeepers who used to sell to Israeli customers complain that their sales have almost stopped. One shop has already closed and the other plans to close down soon.

Apart from the slow trade, many youngsters are out of work, roaming the streets. They used to be employed in the Yamit area. These are the same youths who used to demonstrate and throw stones at military vehicles, and some observers fear that only a spark is needed to set off renewed rioting.

One local factory owner, who refused to be identified, said that the problem is not the fence dividing the town, but the unemployment. It is a paradox for an Arab nationalist. "I am against Jewish settlements," he told *The Post*. "I want a Palestinian state; but at this moment I would like to see the establishment here of those settlements they talk about so much. They will bring us employment and, if they are built, we will survive somehow."

NII opposes funding free high school permanently

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The National Insurance Institute yesterday condemned the Education and Culture Ministry's plan to make the NII funding of free high school permanent, calling it a "socially regressive policy that will increase the gap between rich and poor."

The ministry is now circulating draft legislation to make NII funding of free high school in grades 11 and 12 permanent. For the last four years it has been a "temporary" arrangement that had to be extended periodically.

The NII also opposed the ministry's plan to start free nursery school for four-year-olds next year by means of an additional levy imposed through the NII. Last week, the Treasury's budget director told the Knesset Education and Culture Committee that it also opposes NII funding of free nursery school because it is regressive.

The NII contends that the present system for funding free high school is regressive because lower-income groups pay proportionately more of their income in the form of extra NII levies than upper-income groups. NII payments by wage earners and self-employed are imposed as a fixed percentage of income from the first shekel to a ceiling of about IS32,000.

The NII also said that making it into a "second income tax" is contrary to the policy of the Treasury and the Bank of Israel, because it raises labour costs and discourages employment.

The chairwoman of the Knesset Education and Culture Committee, Ora Namir, rejected the argument that the NII system of funding is regressive. The committee appointed three members to draft a bill introducing free nursery school, and to determine which funding system — through the NII or income tax — is preferable.

Rakah steps up activity in territories

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — Mayor Tamir Zayyad paid weekend visits to the deposed mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah, Bassam Shak'a and Karim Khalaf, in what is seen as an attempt to increase the activities of the Rakah Communist party across the Green Line. Zayyad, a Rakah MK, expressed his city's solidarity and what he called "the Palestinian masses in Israel" with their struggle.

Rakah has also invited young Arabs from the administered areas to attend its summer camps in Nazareth and Umm el-Fahm. The party's bi-weekly paper, *Al-Ithad*, has increased its coverage of

events in the areas, saying that the struggle of the Israeli Arabs and that of the residents beyond the Green Line is one, "since all of them belong to the Palestinian people." However, the paper's editors have stressed that they favour the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel — not instead of it.

Rakah has also stepped up its activities among the Druse. A recent rally in Nazareth, held to commemorate the 40th day after the death of Sultan al-Atash, the hero of the 1925 Druse revolt against the French, turned into a demonstration against Israel's current policy on the Golan.



Ofira Navon, wife of President Yitzhak Navon, hands Menahem Granitz his certificate. (Isaac Harari)

Young people honoured for honouring the elderly

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A yeshiva high-school pupil who picked up a drunk in the street and became his friend, an Arab youth who "adopted" a lonely old man, and an orphan who painted the flat and fixed the furniture of an elderly couple were among the 15 volunteers who won citations for Israel Children's Week.

The winners were selected from among 200 recommended, according to Ofira Navon, the president's wife, who selected this year's Children's Week theme — "Honour the Elderly." Noting that the number of old persons is sure to increase due to medicine's advances in prolonging life, she asserted that many young people have quietly "adopted" elderly strangers in need of help.

Menahem Granitz of Bnei Brak, the pupil, came across an old drunk lying in the street, who turned out to

be drinking because of his grief over the death of his soldier son. The boy brought him home, cared for him and saw to it that the authorities helped him.

Mouassi Assam Muhammad Khalil of Baka el Garbiya encountered an old man in tears as he returned from school. The boy listened to his tale of woe, took him out regularly and cheered him up.

Eli Pinhasov of Ashdod, an orphan attending a vocational school, regularly makes repairs in the home of an elderly couple and brought two other friends to paint the home of an old person he "adopted."

Other winners were congratulated for caring for an old blind couple, cleaning homes of the elderly in honour of the holidays, visiting homes for the aged regularly, teaching old persons Hebrew and bringing medicines to shut-ins — all as volunteers.

HU workers to vote on full strike today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 3,500 technical, administrative and maintenance workers at the Hebrew University will meet this morning to decide whether to go on a full strike.

For the past two weeks, the employees have been performing only the most essential tasks. Mail is not distributed, no contact with the public or Hebrew U personnel is made, and no one answers the telephones.

"If we had a short in our electrical system," said university

spokesman Benny Mushkin, "the workers wouldn't repair it."

Contacts between the university management and staff representatives have been going on since last Tuesday, but no settlement has been reached. The Treasury pays 80 per cent of the university's operating budget and forbids it to negotiate with the workers.

The workers are demanding that a fringe benefit called "effort and risk" be paid to all workers. The benefit, usually given to industrial workers, is now given to about one fourth of the university employees.

Tel Aviv U. cancels leftist students events

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv University cancelled a series of events due to be held this week on "Israel-Palestinian peace" when it learned that the university's Arab student committee would take part, a leader of the sponsoring "Tel Aviv Campus" student group told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The group plans protests here and abroad against university dean Aharon Chelouche's reneging on the permits given to the group to hold the events.

The "Tel Aviv Campus" ultra-leftist group claims to have obtained permits for a symposium on Sephardi Jews and the Jewish-Arab conflict, an exhibition of photographs, books and drawings banned in the West Bank, and a political assembly.

Baha'i administrator dies at age 64

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Amos Gibson, one of the nine members of the Universal House of Justice, the supreme administrative body of the Baha'i faith, died here over the weekend. He was 64.

Born and educated in the U.S., Gibson was an educator in New Mexico and served as a member of the Baha'i National Spiritual Assembly of the U.S. in 1960-63. In 1963 he was elected to the Universal House of Justice and re-elected for a second five-year term in 1968.

The funeral took place on Saturday in the Baha'i cemetery in the presence of members of the Universal House of Justice, staff of the Baha'i World Centre and pilgrims. The members of the house are to convene shortly to discuss a by-election for Gibson's replacement, to serve until new elections take place here next May.

He leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter.

Interview and Phone-in Today
Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky will be interviewed at 4 p.m. TODAY on Shmuel Shai's programme.

From Here to There
2nd programme.
He will discuss the combating of emigration and the bringing back of yordim. Listeners may phone in questions.

Mosquitoes again plaguing Tel Aviv

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mosquitoes are again plaguing Tel Aviv's residents, especially in southern neighbourhoods and north of the Yarkon River.

But according to the city's sanitation department, there have been far fewer mosquitoes and complaints from residents than there were at this time last year.

Despite massive spraying this spring at breeding spots in Tel Aviv and in the Dan, Ramle, and Ayalon regions, some mosquitoes had already hatched and remained unaffected by the pesticide. Moreover, breeding also occurs in open sewage, basements and other places near apartment buildings, sanitation department assistant director Yosef Patish told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Tel Aviv residents suffering from mosquitoes should call the sanitation department, and a team with special equipment will be dispatched to spray the area, Patish said. "Only cooperation with residents will help us stop the spread of mosquitoes," he said.

Cannabis farm raided, 12 suspects arrested

ARRABA (Itim). — Police yesterday raided a farm near here and arrested 12 men for growing, smoking and dealing in cannabis.

The arrests followed a long police surveillance of the suspects, most of whom would visit the farm late at night. At the farm, owned by suspect Iman Ramel, police seized cannabis plants and implements used in smoking marijuana.

Ramel was remanded into custody for 10 days by the Acre Magistrates Court. Nine others, from the villages of Arraba, Sakhnin and Deir Hanna, were remanded for periods of from 10 to 15 days, and two suspects were released after questioning. Police say charges will soon be preferred against all the detainees.

Man drowns at Sakhna

TIRA. — A 20-year-old resident of this village near Kfar Sava drowned yesterday at the Gan Hashlosha (Sakhna) National Park, reportedly after suffering an asthma attack while swimming.

The youth, Mohammed Ali Nasser, was rushed to the Kupat Holim Hospital in Afula, where he was pronounced dead.

Traces of natural gas found in Galilee drilling

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The first oil well to be drilled between Ein Gedi and the Hula Valley in the Afro-Syrian Rift turned up traces of natural gas at 1,730 metres. The find is now being examined for its commercial potential.

The discovery was made Saturday night at a well called Zemah 1 at Kibbutz Masada 4 kilometres north of Lake Kinneret. Yesterday, the Energy Ministry cautioned that until the quality and extent of the gas is thoroughly examined, no conclusions can be drawn about its commercial potential. Such an examination will take several days.

The drill, done by the government-owned Oil Exploration Investment Company (Hanah), will be extended down to 2,100 metres to check additional strata. The well is considered an important first step in penetrating the geological strata in an area heretofore unexplored.

The well at Tzuk Tamur 1 near Arad, that turned up several barrels of oil about 10 days ago, is now producing at a rate of about 30 barrels a day. The commercial potential of the well has not yet been determined.

The well is owned by Hanah and the government drilling companies Lapidot and Naphta, which have the largest shares, and Paz Oil Exploration, Delek, Fedoil, the Haifa refineries and private investors.

PLO film said produced by Jews

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Palestine Liberation Organization's film, *Revolution Until Victory*, has been produced by two Jews, Alan Rabinovich and Rachel Goldstein, according to Dr. Baruch Gitlis, head of the Harry Karen Institute for Propaganda Analysis at Tel Aviv University.

Speaking to the Commercial and Industrial Club on Friday, he said the film, which is widely shown at American campuses and community centres, describes Zionists as bestial creatures who even in Nazi ghettos fought fellow Jews.

Though there are no credits in the PLO film, the Harry Karen's researchers found the producers because the accompanying music reminded them of another film.

The PLO has conducted a sustained campaign of slander and misrepresentation in America, often

showing their so-called "documentaries," even to Jewish audiences.

The technique of "lying with documentaries" was perfected by the Nazis, Gitlis said. The Arabs use the technique to the utmost, while the Israeli authorities have neglected the film medium almost completely, he added.

He said that "of the 4,000 American students who visit Israel in a year, several hundreds come with videotape cameras." He maintained that they are directed by their PLO operators in the U.S. to certain persons in the areas, who advise them what pictures to take. He said that back in the U.S., the material is edited by PLO experts in such a way that a "documentary," which includes some genuine shots, projects a picture of an ignoble Jewish race torturing peaceful farmers and artisans.

PLO pumping millions to local Arabs, Linn says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The PLO has already funnelled \$50 million to Israeli Arabs, chiefly for the purchase of real estate, Knesset member Amnon Linn (Likud) said here yesterday.

Linn said that the money originates in Arab oil-producing states, and that much of it is then transferred by the PLO to West Bank Arab leaders, including mayors, who then spread it among Israeli Arabs in an effort to win their loyalty to the terrorist organization.

Some of the money is also devoted to generous scholarships for local Arab youths, Linn said. "It is about time we stopped the flow of PLO money into the Israeli Arab sector, as it is only aimed at stirring unrest," Linn said.

Peace Now holds vigil

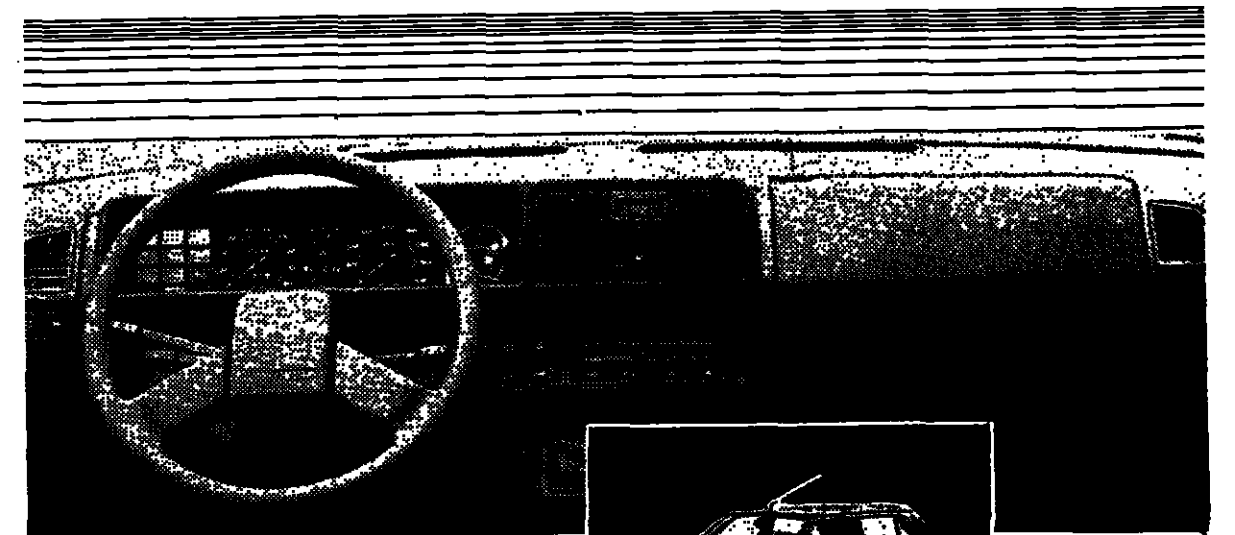
TEL AVIV. — The Peace Now movement yesterday embarked on a week-long vigil to protest against government policy in Judea and Samaria.

The protesters are located in Kikar Malchei Yisrael.

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Sports

Glickstein in stunning win

Shlomo Glickstein had one of the finest wins of his professional career when he defeated the world's No. 18 player Roscoe Tanner, a former Wimbledon finalist, in the semi-final of the eight-man invitation tournament in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Glickstein relied on consistent passing shots to neutralize Tanner's booming serve to run out 6-4, 6-3 winner.

In the first match of the \$120,000 tournament, the Israeli champ had a similar 6-3, 6-4 straight-sets victory over another American Dick Stockton. What makes Glickstein's achievement still more impressive is that he has been playing the competition with a broken finger.

His opponent in last night's final was John Sadri, ranked 24 in the world, who won a bad-tempered semi-final over the cantankerous South African Johan Kriek, 6-7, 6-0, 6-0. Kriek, who had been top-seeded, queried several line calls and at one stage berated umpire Joe Farrell with the charge "I don't think this is a singles match. It's more like a triples, with two against one."

"We're doing the best we can," the umpire retorted. "It's not good enough," Kriek snarled.

Joe Higginson of Spain defeated Peter McNamara of Australia, 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 3-6, 7-6, to take the \$200,000 German Open.

In Florence, Vitas Gerulaitis came from behind to defeat Stefan Smeyers of Sweden, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1 in the final of a \$75,000 Volvo Grand Prix event.

Top-seeded Tracy Austin defeated fellow-American Kathy Jordan 6-3, 6-1 to win the \$20,000 Volvo tournament in Tokyo, Japan.

In the men's event, India's Vijay Amarnath, who had earlier upset Iran's Leali, was defeated by the winner after American Sandy Mayer withdrew from the final because of a sprained ankle with Amarnath 3-1 ahead in the first set.

Lakers await 76ers or Celtics

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Julius Erving scored 19 points and Bobby Jones and Maurice Cheeks each added 18 as the Philadelphia 76ers beat reigning champions — the Boston Celtics 99-97 after almost blowing a 14-point fourth-quarter lead in the National Basketball Association playoffs. The victory gave the 76ers a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference championship.

In Texas, Earvin "Magic" Johnson and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar combined for two scores in the dying seconds to clinch a 128-123 victory for the Los Angeles Lakers over the San Antonio Spurs. The Lakers thus eliminated the Spurs in four straight games in their race for the final.

Young jockey brings local cheer

BALTIMORE (Reuters) — Aloma's Ruler, ridden by 16-year-old Jack Kaelen, made every post a winning one as he held off a furious stretch charge from the 2-1 on favourite Linkage to win the 107th Preakness Stakes at Pimlico race course yesterday.

Aloma's Ruler was sent off at the relatively low odds of 6-1, mainly because of public sentiment for the owner and trainer, who are both home town men, and because Kaelen was the youngest jockey ever to start in the Classic race, one of American racing's Triple Crown.

The colt, owned by Nathan Scherr, missed the Kentucky Derby two weeks ago because of an ankle injury, returned to racing just last week and is now favoured for next month's Belmont Stakes — along with Derby winner Gato del Sol.

Cuban hegemony remains intact

MUNICH (Reuters) — Cuba first, the United States and the Soviet Union second, the rest nowhere.

That was the story of the third World Amateur Boxing Championships, which ended here late on Saturday night, the Cubans taking five gold medals as they had in Havana in 1974 and in Belgrade two years later. The U.S. and the Soviet Union each won three titles, and Bulgaria one.

SCOREBOARD

AMERICAN LEAGUE:
Detroit 5, Minnesota 4, 10 innings; Boston 16, Kansas City 5; Oakland 7, New York 3; Toronto 5, Texas 2; Milwaukee 8, Chicago 3; California 9, Cleveland 6; Seattle 3, Baltimore 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE:
San Diego 6, Montreal 2; Pittsburgh 12, Cincinnati 9; Philadelphia 5, San Francisco 3; New York 4, Los Angeles 4; St. Louis 7, Atlanta 4; Houston 5, Chicago 1.

SOCCER: Super League Cup qualifiers New Zealand had a blow dealt to their morale when they succumbed 2-1 to Ireland in Dunelm. Ajax Amsterdam crushed a 3-2 victory over the holders AZ 67 to clinch the Dutch league for the 26th time. Juventus retained the Italian first division title with a 1-0 defeat of Cagliari, while Real Madrid, who finished a point behind, drew 0-0 with Cagliari.

SNOOKER: Alex "Hurricane" Higgins kept fellow British star Ray Reardon 13-12 in the 25th frame World Professional Snooker in Sheffield.

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Gulf ministers' meeting collapses

No progress on ending Gulf war

KUWAIT. — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council will meet again in Riyadh on May 30 to discuss the Iran-Iraq war following inconclusive emergency talks here on Saturday.

The ministers, whose oil-rich states have backed Iraq in the Gulf war and who are worried by its recent military setbacks, failed to issue a communique after the four-hour private meeting.

But Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal said he and ministers from Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar adjourned the meeting for further consultations with other Arab countries.

The ministers had intended to call for an Arab League foreign ministers' emergency conference to back Iraq, but apparently decided against the move following opposition from hard-line Arab countries, informed sources said.

Prospects of common Arab action to end the 20-month-old war therefore remain dim.

Syria and Libya, two headline states that back Iraq, said last night they were against what they called attempts to Arabize the conflict, indicating they would oppose any common Arab move on the issue.

Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned conservative Arab countries against helping Iraq in the war, saying: "You will fall into the same trap that Iraq has fallen into."

Speaking of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Khomeini said, "If Saddam gains more power, he is not the type to be grateful for all the help that you have rendered him. He is the sort who will destroy you if he gets powerful."

An Iranian war communique yesterday said Iranian forces had engaged in heavy fighting near the Iraqi border in the northwestern

section of the oil-rich province of Khuzestan. The communique said the Iranians delivered "a heavy blow to the Iraqi invaders in the Kuzh area." One Iraqi jet was downed in a dogfight over Khuzestan in addition to two Iraqi helicopter gunships which crashed near the Kuzh area, killing their pilots, the communique added.

At sundown, the Iraqis had not issued a war report.

In New Delhi, Abdul Kader Izzidin Hamoudi, special Iraqi envoy, said yesterday his country is willing to withdraw from Iranian territory if Tehran agreed to a cease-fire.

Hamoudi, Iraq's education minister, told the United News of India during a brief halt in New Delhi on his way to Kathmandu, Nepal, from Pakistan that Baghdad is also ready to open negotiations on the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway if Iranian forces ceased fighting. (Reuters, AP)

Falklands sabotage team 'guided by guile'

LONDON (UPI) — The Royal Marines who raided the Falklands last Friday almost certainly were commandos from Britain's super-secret SBS, doing preparation work for a full-scale invasion.

It was the elite special boat squadron that sneaked ashore from a submarine to reconnoitre and sabotage enemy installations four days before British troops recaptured South Georgia last month.

SBS members are trained in obstacle swimming, diving, mine-laying, parachuting and silent canoe sailing for sea-based operations — as well as marksmanship, mountaineering, hand-to-hand combat and survival on enemy territory.

They wear what they like, carry whatever weapons they wish, eat and drink what they find. They do not wash with soap, since suds floating downstream would give away their position. They don't clean their teeth since peppermint breath could be detected metres away. They live in holes, without hot meals for weeks.

"They could sleep under a general's bed for a month and even the chambermaid would never know," an SBS instructor says.

Friday's daring raid on the Argentine airstrip at Pebble Island, just off the West Falklands, was the first time Britain has admitted landing commandos on the islands since Argentina seized them April 2.

Defence sources said SBS men were dropped offshore by helicopter, under covering fire from task-force warships. The objective was to knock out a favourite Argentine landing strip used both by supply and attack planes that had successfully punctured Britain's blockade.

Defence analysts said that in a raid like Pebble Island, the SBS would have used seven sections of six men. One unit would protect their rubber dinghies, while another would dig in to provide cover with machine guns and

high-explosive grenades. The rest would have planted the plastic explosives with delayed time fuses to blow up Argentine aircraft, fuel barrels and ammunition containers.

So hush-hush is the SBS that no one knows if it contains 100 men or 400. No background details ever have been released on the record by the Defence Ministry. Their peacetime role is to defend the North Sea oil wells from terrorist attack.

For training, instructors often take a man up in the snow-covered Scottish hills and set him loose for a weeklong survival course. "The last thing you do as you drop him from the back of the truck is to snatch away his pack with his food and clothing," says an ex-SBS adviser.

The snappy uniforms of the typical marine are not for the fiercely independent SBS member, who is typically Scottish and in his late 20s. An SBS commando might well wear soccer shoes, a stained waterproof jacket or a jungle green pullover, green fatigues and a green towelling headband.

His most likely weapons would be a Heckler and Koch gun, a de Lisle carbine or a folding Armalite rifle. He would carry a small radio that can send out long coded messages in less than a second, making it almost impossible for enemy trackers to pinpoint the source.

So secret is the SBS that no outsider even knows for sure what SBS stands for. Some members say it's short for Special Boat Service, others Special Boat Squadron.

Formed at the close of World War II, the group first made headlines in 1973 when SBS men parachuted onto the Queen Elizabeth II after a caller threatened to blow it up.

Their motto is appropriate — and frightening in its cold simplicity: "Not by strength, but by guile."

South Africa's premier urges 'respect and justice'

SPRINGBOK, South Africa (Reuters) — Prime Minister P.W. Botha has implicitly backed recommendations for sweeping changes in the country's Whites-only political system.

Addressing a public meeting in this small mining town in the northwest of the Cape Province on Saturday night, Botha said civilization will triumph in South Africa only on the basis of mutual respect and justice.

It was Botha's first speech since South Africa's senior government advisory body last week called for radical changes in the country's political system, including granting equal political rights to all race groups except Blacks.

Botha said the Coloured (mixed

race) people of South Africa have made great economic and social progress, but still have no political rights.

He asked how he can justify to the world the fact that millions of people do not even have control over the pavements outside their houses.

Botha said in a statement last week that the new equality proposals would be studied by the government and provincial congresses of the ruling National Party. He said they should not have a destabilizing effect and should offer whites a sense of security and permanency, while giving other race groups an opportunity to realize reasonable expectations.

Haig in Luxembourg for NATO meet

LUXEMBOURG (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in Luxembourg yesterday on the eve of NATO's spring foreign ministers meeting, which is expected to be heavily influenced by the Falkland Islands dispute.

Haig was scheduled to meet yesterday with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to discuss the British-Argentine crisis.

Haig arrived from Athens where he met with the new Socialist government of Premier Andreas Papandreu to discuss the sensitive relations between Greece and the

U.S. and their effect on Athens' NATO partner but old foe, Turkey.

"We did not seek to make decisions but I think we arrived at a consensus of view on how to deal with this issue in the period ahead," Haig said, adding that he thought the results of his visit justified optimism and that the talks had been "very positive."

There was no immediate comment by the Greek government at the end of Haig's visit. However, Papandreu said that "no problems were solved, but our meeting was not intended to solve problems." (UPI, Reuters, AP)

Pope may call off visit to Britain

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — Pope John Paul said yesterday his planned visit to Britain was threatened — despite its historic importance — by the Falklands crisis.

He was addressing a crowd of 50,000 in St. Peter's Square after returning from a four-day visit to Portugal where he escaped an attempt on his life. The pope looked tired and spoke slowly.

After telling the crowds he was

aware of the spiritual preparations and expectations among British Catholics for his visit, the pope said: "Unfortunately the well-known events in the South Atlantic have disrupted these expectations, putting the possibility of this journey in doubt."

The trip is due to start on May 28 and would be the first visit to Britain by a pope.

Yugoslavia names first woman prime minister

BELGRADE (UPI) — The newly constituted Yugoslav parliament yesterday elected its first woman prime minister, Milka Planinc, the 57-year-old former Croatian Communist Party leader for the past 10 years.

Planinc immediately named her youngest cabinet composed of 28 veteran loyalists to Tito's policy of independence and mostly economic experts.

Planinc replaced prime minister Veselin Djuranovic, who went back

to serve as president of his native Montenegro state.

Planinc reduced the number of deputy premiers from six to three, and has retained only two members from the previous cabinet, Deputy Premier Zvonko Dragan, 43, in charge of economic development, and Dr. Ivo Margan, a 56-year-old physician.

Chief of the General Staff Admiral Branko Mamula, 60, became defence minister. Lazar Mojsov, a 61-year-old diplomat, was named foreign minister.

Intended victim's wife hurt in Ulster blast

BELFAST (UPI) — A booby-trap bomb planted outside the South Belfast home of a former police official exploded early yesterday, wounding his wife as she opened their front door, police said.

The Irish National Liberation Army later claimed responsibility for the attack.

Police sources said Samuel Bradley was the intended target of the attack that hurt his wife, May.

(Advertising Section)

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Still At Sea

For a Change, Peacemakers At U.N. Are Center Stage

By BERNARD D. NOSSITER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. A tapered table on the 38th floor of United Nations headquarters, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar labored last week to break the world body's unbroken string of conspicuous nonsuccesses. Both literally and figuratively, he was at the center of the tortuous diplomatic effort to end the fighting over the Falklands and lead Argentina and Britain to direct talks that would settle the question of the islands' ultimate rule.

It was the first test for the new Secretary General, a cool professional diplomat who leaves his matter-of-fact speech by amiably addressing everyone as "dear" (as in "dear Tony" for Sir Anthony Parsons, the British delegate). Like the Pope, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has no divisions. So he has had to rely on sheer inventiveness, devising formulas to bridge the gaps between the Argentine and British envoys whom he saw separately each day.

By the weekend, it appeared that the talks were in a state of crisis. Sir Anthony abruptly and unexpectedly announced he was flying home for consultations. After six successive days, the negotiations were stalled by a British attempt to revive at least a vestige of control over the islands by restoring the Falklands' local council during the six or so months planned for direct negotiations to fix the island's fate. The Secretary General had proposed, and Argentina had agreed, that a neutral team of United Nations officials administer the Falklands during this period. Whether Sir Anthony's flight was the prelude to a British concession or assault was unknown.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has been working for a Falklands solution against a background of recent failure. United Nations attempts to free the American hostages from Iran, to remove Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, to entice Soviet forces from Afghanistan and to reconcile Iran and Iraq have all been fruitless. In less dramatic arenas, the record is equally thin. The attempt to launch global negotiations aimed at reshaping the world economy for the poor has all but died without a decent obituary. A treaty to fix rules for the sea has technically won adoption but it lost the world's most important maritime nation, the United States.

In the view of some, like Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the combative chief delegate of the United States, the Falklands conflict is something else, tailor-made for United Nations conciliation. She called it "a new, genuine situation" that had this time "not been organized in bloc or ideological responses." The fact that it is not "embedded in bloc conflicts" is not unique—neither is Iraq-Iran war—but it is helpful. The United Nations, moreover, has gained a Secretary General for whom there is "more than a routine hopefulness," she said. Above all, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, the Falklands dispute involves "nations who really want to settle the conflict" unlike so many other disputes around the world that are really zero-sum games in which each side seeks or fears annihilation by the other.

Large Principles, Small Issue

Old United Nations hands do not like to think their organization is limited to settling conflicts with peculiar characteristics. But they acknowledge that the Falklands is a special case. One described it as an unexpected struggle between two improbable combatants over large principles and a small issue. The small issue is the windswept and inhospitable islands. The large principles are Argentina's claim of sovereignty, more than 150 years old, and British insistence, supported by a Security Council resolution, that quarrels can't be settled by armed might.

Before the Argentines invaded on April 2, many here doubted that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, a quiet, patient man,

Secretary General
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

would be a vigorous Secretary General. But he has acted more boldly than expected. At the start of the crisis, he left the field clear for the shuttle diplomacy of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. After all, the Secretary General reasoned, the United States was a close ally of Britain and was not without influence in Argentina. Besides, one peacemaker at a time seemed enough.

But Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, who was repeatedly criticized for appearing to do nothing, was quietly preparing for his moment and the failure of Mr. Haig. He assembled a brain trust among his 38th floor aides. Led by Rafiqul Karim, a Pakistani who ran former Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's inner cabinet, the task force prepared papers to deal with the points in dispute. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar insisted he could not step in until the Security

Council gave him a "mandate," United Nations parlance for marching orders. But when it became clear that Mr. Haig and his Peruvian ally, President Fernando Terry Belaúnde, could not succeed, the Secretary General moved boldly, and without any formal mandate. He presented the outlines of a plan to the Argentine and British Foreign Ministers. Their Governments, with no place else to turn, agreed that it was a basis for talks.

The clue to the Secretary General's plan is a dog that doesn't bark. Negotiations should bypass the critical issue of sovereignty and focus on ending the conflict and removing the troops and warships from the islands. The military forces would move out in stages under the watchful eyes of monitors appointed by the United Nations but agreeable to both sides. Then a small team of United Nations of-

ficials would administer the island's affairs temporarily while direct talks took place between Argentina and Britain to settle the sovereignty question.

The negotiations at the United Nations have been laborious, partly because Sir Anthony has not met his opposite number, Enrique Ros, the Argentine Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The two have talked to each other through Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar. Few details have emerged about the discussions. But it is known that Secretary General has not shown either man written proposals from the other, but has summarized the proposals succinctly. From time to time, he has interjected his own ideas to close the gaps. He has also told both sides what he regards as unacceptable.

Washington Claims Credit

The United States attitude has been unhelpful, in the Secretary General's view. A stream of stories poured out of Washington early last week denigrating the effort here and Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar was annoyed at Mr. Haig's suggestions that he was somehow the motive power behind the negotiations. The Secretary General pointedly said he had had no contact with the Secretary of State. Overriding everything has been the belief here that two shaky Governments are embarked on an adventure to rally domestic public opinion. That is less than an ideal setting for compromise.

If Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar succeeds, that will be a tonic for a jaded institution. If he fails, it would be one more addition to a dreary list.

A success might also provide a lesson in how to conduct negotiations. Brian Urquhart, the widely respected Under Secretary General in charge of peacekeeping who is on the sidelines this time because he is British, said the Falklands discussions showed that, "a quiet professional use of the facilities here, where everyone's represented by professional diplomats, may in some cases be far more effective than rushing about in all directions."



Argentine troops manning positions near Stanley, capital of the Falkland Islands.

Major News

In Summary

Decision Day On Falklands Seems at Hand

Pressures mounted inexorably last week to resolve the Falklands crisis very soon, if not by diplomacy then by full-scale combat.

As British *Harrier* jets again bombed the airstrip at Stanley, British commandos Friday night went ashore a small island in the South Atlantic chain and destroyed Argentine aircraft and an ammunition dump. Officials in London called the attack on Pebble Island "a raid, not an invasion." But it could also be construed as final preparation for an invasion or an intensification of psychological pressure on the Argentine junta to make concessions for a settlement. In another turn of the screw, the British Ambassadors to the United Nations and the United States were recalled for consultations with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the status of United Nations mediation.

Like President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina, Mrs. Thatcher also has had to worry about the home front. With the winter weather in the South Atlantic getting worse each day, right-wing members of her Conservative Party urged her to give the go-

ahead for an invasion or risk losing more British lives to the icy seas than to the Argentine defenders. In the House of Commons, Tory backbenchers jeered "sellout!" as Foreign Secretary Francis Pym outlined requirements for negotiations. Minutes earlier, Mrs. Thatcher had insisted that she sought "a peaceful solution, not a peaceful sellout."

At first, both Argentina and Britain seemed to have softened their negotiating conditions. In separate talks with United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, they indicated greater willingness to fudge the crucial sovereignty issue. But Britain then demanded a role for the local Falklands council in an interim administration. Trying to keep up the momentum as talks recessed for the weekend, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said, "These next few days will be decisive as I never had in mind endless negotiations with the parties."

Britain's Common Market partners also intensified pressure for a diplomatic settlement. Their trade sanctions against Argentina are due to expire tomorrow and diplomats in Brussels, where market foreign ministers were meeting tomorrow, said the organization might extend sanctions by only a week or two.

But Britain showed itself equally ready to use force. At least 2,500

more troops reportedly arrived off the Falklands on a converted cruise ship and 3,000 more were en route aboard the Queen Elizabeth 2. To "soften up" Argentine defenses, warships last week bombarded East Falkland, the main island, shot down an Argentine helicopter and knocked two A-4 Skyhawk attack planes out of the sky with Sea Wolf missiles.

In Buenos Aires, officials said they would not be surprised if the British landed after the Common Market vote. President Galtieri told a team from Thames Television that he anticipated an attack and "we are going to be obliged to respond with all means." The interview—and a steak dinner with the Argentine Interior Minister—was by way of compensating the three Englishmen for

Promises and postures in negotiating nuclear arms

3

being kidnapped by Argentine gunmen, driven around Buenos Aires for hours and dumped naked on the outskirts of the capital. American television reporter was taken on a similar ride. Diplomats speculated that the gunmen belonged to a hard-line military faction opposed to any compromise on the Falklands. (Argentina weighs its destiny, page 2.)

Nibbles at the Budget Bullet

From beginning to end, Washington's week had that old familiar something.

With tomorrow the deadline for Congressional passage of the first budget resolution for 1983, the Republican Senate had just begun debating its budget committee's version of Federal taxing and spending for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1. The committee completed action on the measure, which has White House approval, 10 days ago. The Democratic House had not yet begun argument on its budget panel's recommendations, also passed last week. They call for higher taxes, a smaller defense increase and less domestic retrenchment than would make the Administration happy. As expected, the proposal the White House endorsed 10 days ago, to save \$40 billion in Social Security over the next three years, is conspicuously absent from the Democratic model.

In both chambers, moderate Republicans, especially those standing for re-election in November, were making their discomfort with Reagan-

omics—and with the Social Security proposal—known. Meanwhile, the President lobbied bankers and told the country in a nationally televised news conference that "there isn't going to be any real improvement in the economy" until Congress gets off the dime. The economy hasn't changed much. In April, wholesale prices were up, but by only an insignificant 0.1 percent; the nation's industrial production dropped a more meaningful 0.6 percent. (Budget politics; questions and answers on interest rates, pages 4 & 5.)

Graham Likes What He Sees

The Rev. Billy Graham got the full treatment last week as an honored guest in Moscow. And rarely has a politically unattached visitor returned the compliments so generously. Perhaps because Mr. Graham hoped for permission to return for a full preaching tour, he found much to praise, from improved living standards to church attendance and the absence of religious persecution.

More than 30 years ago he inveighed against Communist "Satan worshippers." Now, as star attraction at an official antinuclear conference, Mr. Graham was glad to sup on caviar with a long spoon. (Soviet peace machinery, page 2.) After a visit to a group of Russian Pentecostals who have taken refuge in the United States Embassy since 1978, Mr. Graham held a news conference and made these points:

• Soviet churches "which are open, of which there are thousands, seem to have liberty to have worship services."

• Asked by a reporter about the fate of a young woman who had unfurled a banner protesting religious repression and who was promptly arrested, Mr. Graham replied, "We detain people in the United States if we catch them doing something wrong."

• Remarking on a visit to three Orthodox churches which he found "jammed to capacity," he said, "You would never get that in Charlotte, N.C., his home town."

Reaction in Charlotte and elsewhere back home was less than enthusiastic. "I am more than a little perplexed," said Dr. Edmund Robb, a Methodist clergyman who heads the Institute on Religion and Democracy. "We all know of the plight of religious dissenters who are in prison this very day." The Rev. Jerry Falwell said he hoped Mr. Graham "was misquoted or taken out of context because there is no religious liberty in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Graham, a friend and golf partner of many Presidents, rejected a request from Vice President Bush to stay away from the Soviet meeting. On his previous Moscow visit, as a tourist in 1959, Mr. Graham reported "great spiritual hunger and a sense of insecurity in people's faces," but this time the crowds looked different—they were better clothed and new high-rise housing seemed impressive. As for the food, "In the United States you have to be a millionaire to have caviar," he said, "but I have had caviar with almost every meal."



People with people in mind.



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The World

In Summary

Fresh Polish Protests Defy Martial Law

Poland, after five months of martial law, is ruled but not really governed. Last week, authorities repeatedly called out riot police as thousands of workers, farmers and students protested in Warsaw and, travelers said, in other industrial cities.

The outlawed Solidarity union managed a brief clandestine radio broadcast announcing a 15-minute work stoppage that was widely observed in the capital. The Government contended the action "fizzled," but workers took "cigarette breaks" and staged unscheduled exercise classes; sympathizers stalled traffic and leaned on their car horns. Thousands of workers and students chanted Solidarity slogans, including appeals to free Lech Walesa, the detained union leader. Underground bulletins said Jacek Kuron and 15



A Pole watching militia forces during protest in Warsaw last week.

other Solidarity and dissident prisoners had launched a hunger strike in Bialaletka prison near Warsaw.

Solidarity had advised against street demonstrations, but 150 young people gathered outside Saint John's Cathedral as prayers were said for the Polish Pope, John Paul II, after the assassination attempt against him in Portugal. Riot police armed with rubber truncheons charged and beat the youths.

Earlier, 3,000 people attended a mass on the anniversary of the Rural Solidarity union, suspended under martial law.

Warsaw, evidently seeking scapegoats, expelled two United States diplomats for spying. In the first such action in years, embassy officials said, 11 plainclothesmen burst into the apartment of a Polish scientist and "manhandled" American scientific and cultural aides, ignoring their diplomatic credentials. The expulsions coincided with a Government campaign accusing Radio Free Europe and other Western news organizations and governments of inciting protests.

The State Department, in retaliation, sent home two Polish diplomats and suspended travel between the two countries for scientists taking part in joint research projects in agriculture, public health and energy.

Lumps, Bumps For Rich Nations

Leaders of the largest industrial economies, in a somber rehearsal of what President Reagan will hear at next month's economic summit in Versailles, agreed last week that the end of recession still is not in sight. Unemployment in their countries, swollen by 10 million jobless in the United States, is still rising, they added.

"Speaker after speaker after speaker," Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said, called on the United States to bring down interest rates, which they blame for undermining their economies. Washington also wants the rates to drop, Mr. Regan assured the 24-country Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. But he warned this "will not be a panacea for the world's economic problems."

The O.E.C.D. ministers rejected American efforts to limit government subsidies for high-technology industries. Bill Brock, the American special trade representative, warned that the West is in danger of drifting into "a new era of protectionism."

Later, at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Helsinki, ministers called for budgetary discipline to curb deficits in Washington. Mr. Regan, again on the defensive, fought off demands for

increased aid to hard-pressed developing countries. World Bank President A.W. Clausen, former head of the Bank of America, said Reagan Administration delays in delivering promised aid are making a bad situation worse for the poorest countries.

Truce Holds, More or Less

Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization blasted more holes in their tattered south Lebanon ceasefire last week, but both still seemed to prefer a safety net with holes to no net at all.

Israeli fighter-bombers raided a string of Palestinian guerrilla bases south of Beirut, killing 6 people and wounding 20. The Palestinians responded by shelling villages in northern Israel. No one was hurt.

The occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were relatively quiet as a minority of Israelis protested the Begin Government's policies. Appearing under the auspices of the dovish Peace Now movement, six army officers who had done reserve duty in the West Bank and Gaza decried the stationing of raw recruits there without special riot gear. They also condemned the collective punishment and random arrests they said had become the routine response to stone throwing by Palestinian youths.

The United States, in the person of special envoy Richard Fairbanks, tried to restart Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy. But he couldn't even get them into first gear. Israel demands that Egypt agree to hold some sessions in Jerusalem. Talks have been held in Cairo, but never in Jerusalem. The Egyptian President, Hosni Mubarak, has refused to visit the Jewish capital, whose eastern, primarily Arab sector he views as illegally annexed. So Mr. Fairbanks met in Cairo with Egyptian negotiators and planned similar separate meetings in Jerusalem, like the so-called proximity negotiations a shuttling Henry Kissinger used to hold when Egypt and Israel were still enemies.

Saddam Hussein In Big Trouble

Future military historians will surely point to Iraq's war with Iran as an example of how not to do battle.

Twenty months after President Saddam Hussein sent the Iraqi Army into Iran's oil-rich Khuzistan province to lay full claim to the Shatt al Arab waterway dividing the two countries, Iraqi forces have been forced to retreat on most fronts back to their own borders. Last week, in what was shaping up as the pivotal battle, Iranian troops were preparing to retake Khurrumshahr, the oil port whose capture had been Iraq's greatest conquest.

Some Western diplomats in Baghdad foresaw an opening for negotiations once all Iraqis had withdrawn from Iranian soil — Iran's precondition for entering peace talks. But Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Government is not known for being magnanimous in victory. Some influential Moslem clergymen in Teheran are reportedly pressing for Iranian forces to continue driving across the border to capture Shiite holy places in southern Iraq.

Pretoria's Plan Satisfies Few

As expected, South Africa's long-advertised plan for constitutional reform, issued last week, would do nothing for blacks. It would also make the system less democratic for the ruling white minority.

The proposals would bend the color bar by allowing a president with wide new powers to appoint persons of mixed race and Asians to his cabinet. It would also allow the 2.5 million coloreds and 850,000 Asians some sort of representation in Parliament or a new body.

The new president, after the French Gaullist model, could choose a prime minister and dissolve Parliament. He would serve for seven years and could be re-elected. The report, which has not yet been endorsed by Prime Minister P.W. Botha, was vague about how this powerful new executive would be chosen. However the committee that drafted the proposals recommended that he be indirectly elected by Parliament, where Mr. Botha holds a comfortable majority.

Andries P. Treurnicht, leader of white Afrikaners to the political right of the Prime Minister, condemned the plan as "the end of white self-determination in this country." Whites to Mr. Botha's left said they would withhold support unless the reforms offered some hope of participation for the country's 20 million blacks. The Rev. Allan Hendricks, head of the Labor Party, an organization of coloreds that Mr. Botha hopes to entice into the envisioned new system, also stated that "no constitutional arrangement without the presence of Africans can ever succeed."

Barbara Slavlin
and Milt Freudenheim

So Far, the Crisis Has United Argentina's Military Factions

In Weighing the Nation's Destiny, Junta Can't Flinch



Argentine soldier on duty in the Falklands.

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina and Britain may be sliding toward a war that neither had ever wanted to fight over the Falkland Islands.

For Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a full-scale clash would test the credibility of British arms in defense of the principle that the world's quarrels cannot be settled by the use of force. Beyond the resolution of this paradox lay, perhaps, the future shape of British political life, the solidity of the European Economic Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as well as the position of the United States in a volatile Latin America.

But also hanging in the balance was the destiny of Argentina, a nation of enormous potential wealth and aspirations to political greatness, aspirations that have been repeatedly dashed by the failures of its civilian and military leaders. An all-out war for the Malvinas, as every Argentine child learns to call the archipelago in school, would be a do-or-die enterprise for President Leopoldo Galtieri and the Argentine military establishment, which has never fought a war in modern times.

From the moment she dispatched the British task force to the South Atlantic, Mrs. Thatcher, many of her Cabinet members and a large sector of the British press seemed to misread the junta. As phrases like "tinpot dictatorship" were ban-

died about the House of Commons, the confident assumption took hold that the mere spectacle of the fleet sailing from Portsmouth would be enough to "bring the junta to its senses," as more than one member of Parliament put it. Then Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. weighed in with a "mediation" effort that was, in truth, a politely disguised attempt at persuading the three-man junta that war would be a disaster for Argentina, that warlike rhetoric and determination pale "when the body bags come home," as the former American general bluntly told General Galtieri.

After the United States swung openly behind Britain on the Falklands, General Galtieri and his companions in arms did make diplomatic concessions — retreating, for example, from a demand made at the time of Mr. Haig's mission that sovereignty over the Falklands be Argentine by the end of this year to a fuzzier insistence that a diplomatic "process" lead eventually to ownership of the archipelago.

Perhaps only diplomatic historians will judge whether, finally, Argentina or Britain was more intransigent in the shuttle diplomacy that took place at the United Nations. But what has been plain for some time has been the junta's willingness to do battle rather than buckle to what would be seen here as humiliating British demands.

The Argentine military establishment is a porous system of baronial powers and privileges and competing, and overlapping, intelligence sys-

tems. Its "three republics" — the dominant army, the second-ranking navy and the junior air force — percolate their views from the ranks of colonels and generals and the junta then smooths the positions into policy. The process gives little-known but powerful officers vetoes, or at least influence, over decisions that stray beyond the broadest consensus.

Historically, the navy has been most eager to take, and now the most determined to hold, the Malvinas. Its spartan commander, Adm. Jorge Isaac Anaya, has reportedly been the most insistent in opposing diplomatic concessions to Britain, a feeling reinforced by the human losses the navy has already suffered in the bloody skirmishing in the South Atlantic so far. Yesterday, it was announced that the final death count from the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano on May 2 was a chilling 321.

But, according to most accounts, Britain's twinned military and diplomatic pressures have so far pulled together rather than splintered the junta and the armed forces. Having seized the Falklands six weeks ago, the Argentine military would have difficulty maintaining its claim to rule the country if it flinched from doing the one thing soldiers are paid and armed to do — fight.

Peronists Sound More Bellicose

In the heady and roiled days since the invasion, the junta's room for maneuver has been hemmed in by a welling of patriotic sentiment that has brought this nation of immigrants together as perhaps it has never been before. The junta's early insistence that "sovereignty is not negotiable" painted Argentina into a difficult diplomatic corner, and the phrase has been picked up with a vengeance by a resurgent Peronist movement that is far more bellicose-sounding than General Galtieri, who has been stressing his preference for a "nonmilitary" settlement.

If Mrs. Thatcher had not dispatched the fleet in response to the Falklands invasion, General Galtieri, whom educated Argentines regard as one of their most liberal-minded rulers, had been expected to step up a cautious opening of the nation's political life. The prospect of war has further quickened the pace of Argentina's politics, but Peronist allies in the war effort could easily turn to foes should the current military leadership fail to defend or hold the Malvinas. Moreover, some officers are haunted by the notion that a civilian government may one day demand an accounting for the thousand of Argentines who "disappeared" during the crackdown on urban terrorists and other regime opponents in the late 1970's. This, too, has stiffened the determination to fight.

Seen from Buenos Aires — rather than from London or Washington — the outcome of a battle for the Falklands looks as uncertain as the future of Argentina. "From the beginning," insisted one Western military attaché here, slapping his forehead incredulously as he contemplated a British invasion of the Falklands, "the English have underestimated the Argentines. They are not champions, but they will fight, and they will do harm."

The sinking of the British destroyer Sheffield by an Argentine Navy Super Etendard fighter-bomber's sophisticated Exocet missile was a suggestion of the damage this side may do in an all-out conflict; in recent days, there have been reports that new weapons, coastal patrol planes from Brazil and ammunition and spare parts from Israel, have been pouring into the country.

As long as it can maintain its air superiority, some military men here believe, Argentina can make life harrowing for a British force that disembarks on or even captures the Falklands. The navy, too, has deadly ship-to-ship Exocet missiles that could be deployed against Britain's extended resupply lines.

Interviewed by a Peruvian journalist, General Galtieri expressed hope for a diplomatic solution. But, when asked about the mood of his men on the Malvinas, he answered confidently, "Waiting for the British to come closer."

Kremlin Mimics Western Antiwar Movement — Minus Self-Criticism

Soviet Peace Charade Is Less Than Convincing

By JOHN F. BURNS

MOSCOW — When the Rev. Billy Graham departed last week it seemed clear that his sojourn here would be remembered in the West mainly for his observations about the degree of religious freedom he found during his six-day stay. But the value of his visit for the Kremlin probably lay less in the evangelist's generous view of the state-controlled churches than in his attendance at a conference promoting the Soviet "peace" campaign, a curious bowdlerization of the movement against nuclear weapons that has been gathering momentum in the West.

Though the forms the Soviet movement has adopted are a deft facsimile of its Western counterparts, only the most credulous could equate them. The Kremlin campaign has its rallies and its slogans, and its polemicists have shown understanding of the oral and spiritual concerns that underpin Western antinuclear protests. But there is nothing impartial about the Soviet version, no propensity to look for fault at home. As in everything of consequence in Soviet life, the Kremlin has imposed its monopoly.

American clerics, who remained at the conference after Mr. Graham left, fought successfully for an amendment to its communiqué that added an approving reference to President Reagan's agreement to open strategic arms talks to the otherwise pro-Soviet text. But the concession seemed unlikely to perturb the Russians, who seem well-organized to keep the peace issue running their way; elaborate peace programs have been a staple of Soviet foreign policy since Lenin. The current Soviet peace committee apparatus was established in 1950 and the committee has served as a conduit for Soviet influence in the World Peace Council in Helsinki, a faithful supporter of Soviet positions. With the advent of the Reagan Administration and the resurgence of the nuclear issue in Western European politics, the committee has assumed new importance.

Its recently named chairman is 73-year-old



The Rev. Billy Graham addressing a religious conference on nuclear weapons in Moscow.

Yuri A. Zhukov, a senior Pravda commentator who presides in a shiny new steel-and-glass headquarters complete with conference hall, film theater and a staff of 100. It operates 120 branches whose reach can be judged by their success in obtaining 180 million signatures in the 1978 "Stockholm appeal" for an end to the arms race, and by the recent marshaling of six million letters to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from young Russians protesting plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe. The committee budget comes from popular contributions and activities such as the "peace shifts" that were worked in thousands of factories last weekend to mark the 37th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Helping Peace Movements Along

Demonstrating its total control, the peace committee held protest meetings and rallies last week and was able to announce in advance how many people would attend each event — for example, "a meeting with antiwar slogans in Brest Fortress — 40,000 people." To nobody's surprise, the meetings produced "spontaneous" denunciations of President Reagan's policies on nuclear missiles,

the neutron bomb and chemical weapons, which could have been clipped from Pravda.

The committee publishes no accounts, but some of its largesse evidently has been bestowed on Europeans opposing the Western alliance plan to deploy new missiles as a counterbalance to Soviet SS-20's. Moscow has ridiculed President Reagan and NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns for suggesting the link, but a Norwegian group, Art for Peace, acknowledged receiving Soviet financial help for a "peace meeting" last year and the Danish representative on the World Peace Council came under investigation after \$45,000 was found hidden in a cupboard in his home. A Soviet diplomat in Copenhagen was declared persona non grata for activities that included contacts with the Danish peace campaign and a Tass correspondent was expelled from Holland for his contacts with the Dutch antinuclear movement.

The Soviet agents' help probably amounts to little more than a jog in the direction that the protesters would have gone anyway. More intriguing is Mr. Zhukov's assertion that his committee is independent of the Soviet Government. That its policies happen to be identical with the Kremlin's, he said, is no wonder, since it is the Soviet leadership that is "objectively" pushing for peace.

Similar circular arguments were expressed in an October 1980 article in Voprosy Filosofii, a Soviet Academy of Sciences journal, by Maj. Gen. Arsenii F. Milovidov, dean of philosophy at the Lenin Military-Political Academy. He argued that nuclear missiles were "fearsome weapons of war" in imperialist hands but "a shield for peace" in the Communist army.

Of late, there have been signs of anxiety that the emphasis on peace may have gone too far, and that encouragement of European protests could backfire by stimulating similar manifestations in Moscow. How unwelcome that would be was demonstrated last month when European visitors who attempted to unfurl a disarmament banner in Red Square were thrown to the ground by K.G.B. security agents and hauled off for interrogation.

Kremlin worries that popular feelings may yet erupt in a way that would challenge what the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya called "thoughtless pacifism." The newspaper did not have to explain that in parks in Moscow and other Soviet cities, young people gather with guitars and sing peace songs, including some borrowed from the American antiwar movement of the 1960's. In a booklet entitled "Always Ready to Defend the Fatherland," Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, chief of staff of the armed forces, lamented that two generations of Soviet people have grown up since World War II "not knowing what war is" and consequently adopting "easy-going attitudes and carelessness." Such attitudes, the marshal said, were "a dangerous phenomenon, fraught with grave consequences" that should be eradicated by the party and the Young Communist League by all possible means.

Washington Awaits Substantive Reply to Reagan's Plan

New Promises and Postures
In Negotiating Nuclear Arms

By LESLIE H. GELB

THE machinery began moving into place last week. The United States and the Soviet Union were once again at the beginning of a long and painful haul toward an agreement limiting strategic nuclear arms.

Now that President Reagan has given the go-ahead, the national leaders will occasionally appear in public to thrust and parry. Large delegations in Geneva and support cadres of experts in capitals will work arduous hours. Bureaucratic infighting will be nasty and interminable, and political pressure for agreement—without compromising on vital issues—will build. Years from now, the leaders probably will sign a treaty that will have taken so long to negotiate that each side will have already deployed all the new weapons that the other wanted to forestall. That is essentially the way it worked before; unless lightning strikes in the form of mutual trust and great political courage, that is the way it is likely to be again.

At Emory College last weekend, President Reagan put forward a bold plan for substantial reductions in long-range missiles and nuclear warheads. Not surprisingly, he suggested that Moscow give up most of its large land-based missiles, which are accurate and powerful enough to destroy American land-based missiles in silos. He said little or nothing about curtailing American advantages in submarines, submarine-launched missiles, long-range bombers and cruise missiles. This was an opening position. "Nothing is excluded," Mr. Reagan explained when a reporter at his news conference asked about other weapons the Russians may prefer to discuss.

The ball is in the Russian court and, also not surprisingly, Moscow doesn't like the proposal. Defense Minister Dimitri Ustinov quickly warned against those seeking "unilateral advantages." But this was not "a studied response," Robert C. MacFarlane, the deputy national security adviser, said. The White House was waiting for a more "analytical" answer.

Admirers of SALT II

When it comes, Washington probably will not like that either. But Moscow has signaled that it will not reject the idea outright as it did in March 1977 when President Carter proposed comprehensive reductions. The experts expect Moscow to call for reconstituting and modifying the unratified strategic arms limitation treaty signed in 1979. It might propose reducing the agreed ceiling of 2,250 long-range missiles and bombers to perhaps 1,750, prohibiting mobile basing schemes for the new MX missile, and putting strict limits on the pilotless drones known as cruise missiles.

Americans voices were also calling for modification and ratification of SALT II. But their suggestions did not match the Soviet list. Last week, the host of Democrats who always admired the treaty were joined by Democrats and Republicans whose admiration for the document had previously been unspoken. They worried that Mr. Reagan's new approach, despite its merits, would take years to negotiate. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, added that the President's proposal "would permit the United States to build the MX missile, the B-1 bomber and an entire new generation of nuclear weapons." And he added, "So could the Soviets."

Foremost among SALT II's new admirers was Henry A. Kissinger, who had "great difficulty," he said, "understanding why it is safe to adhere to a non-ratified agreement while it is unsafe formally to verify what one is already observing." But Mr. Reagan again ruled out SALT II last week and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said the treaty was "fatally flawed" and "dead." The treaty has become such a symbol of what Mr. Reagan has criticized as American weakness toward the Soviet Union that leading Re-

publicans cannot bring themselves to embrace it in any formal manner.

Bad atmospherics between Washington and Moscow do count, and the Reagan proposal and the likely Russian counterproposal will slow things down. The President again insisted that "the Russians just don't think like we do...two moral standards [are] at issue." He added, "It would be naive for us to go into any of these negotiations without complete protection with regard to verification."

It may take six months to a year to arrange serious negotiations. That would leave about a year for real exchanges before the Presidential primaries, not to mention the eventual post-Brezhnev transition in the Kremlin. That is precious little time, considering that SALT I took three years and SALT II seven years to consummate. Given strong political will to succeed, an agreement could take the following lines. Mr. Reagan proposed limiting only long-range, land-based missiles. Moscow could say that overall limits should include long-range bombers and cruise missiles as well, as in SALT II. That would throw both sides' advantages into the pot.



A Soviet SS-9 intercontinental ballistic missile; the MX missile undergoing a test of its canister launch system near Las Vegas, Nev. last month.

Measuring strategic arsenals

(Figures, based on official U.S. briefings, are approximate)

	United States	Soviet Union	Reagan proposal
Total strategic delivery vehicles (intercontinental ballistic missiles (I.C.B.M.), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (S.L.B.M.), and bombers)	2,250	2,250	1,750
Total I.C.B.M. and S.L.B.M. missiles	2,250	2,250	1,750
Total warheads and bombs	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total missile warheads	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total I.C.B.M. warheads	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bombers	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cruise missiles	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total missile throw weight (payload)	10,000	10,000	10,000



Soviet SS-9 ICBM

MX Deadline
Raises Host
Of Questions

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

THE Administration may be facing a Dec. 1 deadline to find a home for the MX, the new intercontinental ballistic missile that has been described as a vital to White House plans for lowering that much-vaunted "window of vulnerability."

The deadline, set in the \$177.9 billion defense authorization bill that cleared the Senate Friday, stirs considerable uneasiness among Government officials. Even if the House doesn't go along with the deadline, the Senate's action is taken as a clear signal that debate over the political, military and economic implications of the weapon is likely to continue unabated, perhaps reviving fundamental questions not only about the MX but about the nation's strategic planning.

The Senate's authorization bill also strikes from the Pentagon's budget for fiscal 1983 more than \$1 billion that the Administration wanted to spend on interim deployment of the MX. It was especially upsetting to the Pentagon that the revolt against the MX was directed by John G. Tower, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, a Texas Republican and traditionally a firm supporter of increased military budgets.

At this point, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger reportedly has narrowed the basing options to two, putting the missiles in new slow-flying aircraft that could be almost continuously in the air or placing them in a closely packed, fortified and defended land base. In this latest option, known as Dense Pack, which is receiving considerable attention, 100 missiles would be placed in silos in an area only 10 square miles square, forcing the Soviet Union to funnel its attacking warheads into a relatively small target. If the Soviets did attack, according to the Pentagon's theory, a flight of missiles aimed at the MX silos would be so congested that the detonation of one warhead would destroy the other incoming warheads.

The confusion and controversy over MX basing has already spurred what one Congressional defense specialist says could be "a profound re-examination of nuclear policy that has raised a whole host of questions." One factor has been the extraordinary cost of strategic weaponry. The Administration doesn't appear to have helped its cause by seeking \$30 billion or more over several years to spend on MX before it had settled on a basing scheme.

Another factor involves the broad question of whether or not United States strategic policy should continue to adhere to the so-called triad concept of land-based missiles, submarines and bombers. Questions about the triad abound. "People have lost sight of the concept of nuclear weapons," says Richard Garwin, a highly-regarded defense analyst who worked in several Democratic administrations, "which is national security, and not some shibboleth, the triad, that was actually created by Robert McNamara when he was Secretary of Defense as an explanation for what we had in being."

Mr. Garwin adds: "Mr. McNamara was so smart, as were the people with him, that they could explain anything. It just so happens that the problem they had to tackle was to give a logical basis to the replicating nuclear weapons systems we had."

The MX would be the nation's largest and most accurate ballistic missile. It stands 71 feet high, weighs 190,000 pounds and carries ten warheads. Each warhead would have a destructive force equal to 500,000 tons of TNT. By comparison, the Minuteman missile to be replaced by the MX, is 60 feet long, weighs 78,000 pounds and carries three warheads.

The MX has intrigued and plagued the Air Force and the Pentagon since the 1960's, when concern grew among some analysts that the "missile gap" between the Soviet Union and the United States was narrowing. During the 1970's, the Government began strengthening the silos that house Minuteman missiles, and late in the Nixon Administration there was talk of an "advanced intercontinental ballistic missile program." Because of anxiety about the vulnerability of stationary missiles in underground silos, one option was a mobile, hard-to-destroy weapon that would, in principle, provide a deterrent to a Soviet attack.

Multiple Targets and Problems

By early in 1977, there was discussion of concealing the weapon in underground trenches or underground silos. Other options examined by the Air Force included placing the MX aboard giant dirigibles capable of floating for three weeks in the air, installing the

Mr. Reagan proposed a limit of 5,000 missile warheads on no more than about 850 missiles. SALT II prescribed higher warhead limits as well, and Moscow could suggest higher warhead and missile ceilings. Similarly, if Moscow finds Mr. Reagan's notion that no more than half the 5,000 warheads should be land-based too damaging to the missiles it prizes most, the Russians can counter with a higher ceiling.

Debating gross numbers is the easy part. But consider the negotiating minefields in restricting new technology and modernizing forces, and in balancing Soviet advantages in land-based missiles against American advantages in other weapons. Would Moscow really trade its heavy land-based missiles already deployed to forestall deployment of American MX and Trident II missiles? Would Washington make that trade? How will cruise missiles be controlled, since it is virtually impossible to tell whether one is carrying a conventional or a nuclear warhead or can fly 500 miles or 5,000 miles? SALT II debate just on limiting Soviet Backfire bombers took years.

If past patterns are repeated, a time will come when the American President and the Soviet leader will say "enough." The hesitations of their defense departments will be overcome by the pressures of their foreign policy advisers. Advisers who see political advantages in peace will have out-talked aides who clamored for toughness.

By that time, at best, leaders on both sides may have summoned up the will for heavy slashes in weapons and weapons development. Or, as in the past, they may cut a little here and there, keep all their new weapons and go on with business as usual.

Trying for a Treaty

Uncertain
Crosswinds
For 'Flags of
Convenience'

By ERIC PACE

The latest international conference on flags of convenience has left that maritime issue, involving more than one quarter of the world's shipping tonnage, adrift in arguments.

Flags of convenience fly over ships registered by their owners in other countries, notably Liberia and Panama, under what is known as "open registry."

Adib al-Jadir, a shipping specialist for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, gave the third world view. "Shipowners who register their ships under the flag of countries with loose registration conditions," he said, "can compete unfairly by avoiding the expenditures needed to maintain safety and labor standards." Mr. Jadir, an Iraqi, said flag-of-convenience vessels have been involved in "alarming incidents" including "shipwrecks, scuttling of vessels, maritime fraud, breaking of the United Nations embargo against shipment of oil to South Africa and environmental disasters."

Adding to the argument, for example, an explosion last week in the hold of a West German-owned, Panamanian-registered chemical tanker in the harbor at Haifa, Israel, killed three seamen — two Indonesians and a Filipino. United Nations officials say that almost half the accidents on the high seas involve flag-of-convenience vessels. They cite the 1976 wreck of the Liberian-flag tanker Argo Merchant, which spilled 7.5 million gallons of oil off Nantucket Island. The ship's ownership was murky. It was chartered out to an oil company, its crew was polyglot and its captain was a Greek — who read his radio direction finder backwards. But shipowner spokesmen insist that the number of accidents on the high seas involving open-registry vessels is not disproportionate to their share of total tonnage.

The meeting in Geneva dealt inconclusively with possible phasing out of open registries, but Liberia denounced it as a "kangaroo court" and an exercise by the United Nations "to destroy our open-registry maritime program." Jeremy M. S. Smith, a Briton who is secretary of the Liberian Shipowners Council, added that some United Nations officials are "totally misguided in their belief that by phasing out open registries they will promote the flags of developing countries."

The verbal salvos reflect the importance of open registry in the world's commercial seascapes. Flags of Liberia, Panama, Singapore and other open-registry countries fly over 28 percent of total tonnage. Three quarters of these ships, United Nations officials say, are owned by United States, Japanese, Greek or Hong Kong companies. The system's opponents include Sri Lanka, Arab states and other developing countries, Communist governments, and the International Transport Workers Federation. Supporters include oil and shipping companies and the open-registry countries. Liberia gets 12 percent of its foreign exchange revenues from registry fees.

The Reagan Administration insists that national governments — not the United Nations — should decide what vessels may fly their flags, as long as they abide by international maritime standards. The United States, along with Liberia and Panama, did not attend the Geneva meeting. "We find this untenable because the United States believes in international standards of labor," said Robert Ramsey, a United Nations official. "The U.S. position means that governments have the right to frustrate international standards," he contended.

Undercutting Wage Scales

Flags of convenience often bring substantial savings in owners' labor costs. The United States requires that American flag vessels be manned by American seamen, who are relatively highly paid. But Liberia and Panama permit hiring of seamen from any nation. Pay for an American crew, the shipowners council estimates, is four times as expensive as for a crew of Filipino seamen. But the council says Liberia's labor standards for seamen are higher than requirements of the International Labor Organization. It says seamen on Liberian-flag vessels are paid at, or above, wage scales in their countries.

Critics of flags of convenience contend that many developing countries have been frozen out of world shipping, although cargoes consist largely of third-world raw materials. The Liberian Shipowners Council replies that developing nations' merchant fleets have been growing faster than those of other countries. The council argues that the open-registry system preserves competition.

Some open-registry champions point to the Soviet Union as a driving force against open registry. Frank Chao, a Hong Kong shipowner who is vice chairman of the Liberian Shipowners Council, said the Soviet merchant fleet would benefit substantially if the United Nations succeeded in getting open registry abolished because its competitors' costs would be increased.

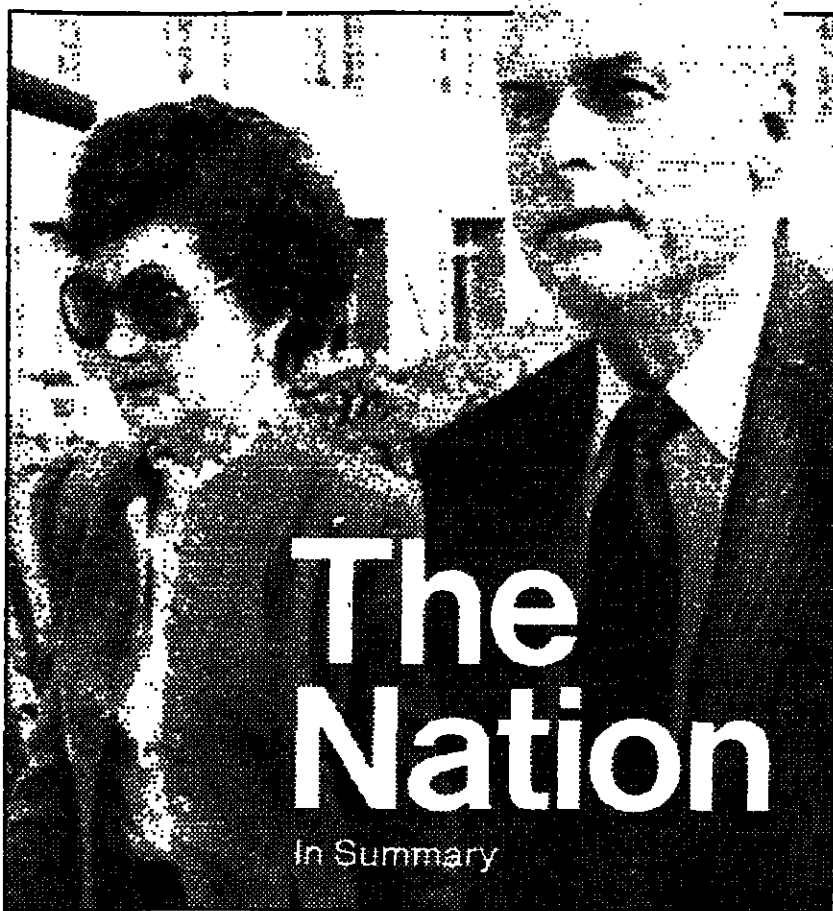
The debate will resume in November, with critics pressing to phase out open registry. But some New York shipping experts believe the talks may shift to attempts to subject open-registry vessels to more stringent international regulation.



Liberian-flag tanker Argo Merchant sinking off Nantucket Island in 1976.

BROADWAY 80

i'm glad I changed...



The Nation

In Summary

John W. Hinckley Sr. and his wife JoAnn outside Federal District Court in Washington last week.

A Question of Insanity and Family Tragedy

The legal focus in the second full week of John W. Hinckley Jr.'s trial remained his mental state at the time he shot President Reagan and three other men, a crime to which Mr. Hinckley has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. But what emerged in the testimony last week by a Colorado psychiatrist who treated him and by members of his family was a drama of profound sadness and confusion and, finally, impotence.

John W. Hinckley Sr. wished aloud that he could take his son's place. He called his decision to refuse the 26-year-old the shelter of the family home outside Denver three weeks before the assassination attempt on March 30, 1981 "the greatest mistake of my life."

Mr. Hinckley's brother and sister testified that they had agreed at about the same time that "John should be institutionalized." The brother, Scott B. Hinckley, testified that their father, acting on the advice of the psychiatrist, rejected the idea because of "the emotional trauma" it might cause his son.

The testimony raised questions about the choice of therapy and limits of diagnosis and treatment. Dr. John J. Hopper Jr., who treated the defendant in the five months before he shot Mr. Reagan, said that he chose behavior modification rather than a depth therapy because he saw no sign of serious mental illness; he looked upon Mr. Hinckley as simply socially underdeveloped. Dr. Hopper chose a behavioral technique commonly used to reduce strife between children and parents — setting goals and using "contracts." But many therapists believe the technique can succeed only if the patient is willing and able to carry it out. On the whole, moreover, psychiatrists and psychologists who are familiar with troubled children say that such persons should almost never be abandoned. And they agree that adolescents and young adults going through "delayed adolescence" must have structure and limits.

John W. Hinckley Jr. was on his own in a world of fantasy and nightmare he entered years ago, a defense psychiatrist testified last week. Dr. William T. Carpenter Jr., said Mr. Hinckley was driven in his inner world by a serious mental illness he called process schizophrenia to commit the shootings. Earlier Dr. Carpenter interpreted a tape-recorded "New Year's message to the world" from the defendant, made on Dec. 31, 1980, and played in court. "I don't know what's gonna happen this year," Mr. Hinckley said. "It's just gonna be insanity even if I make it through the next few days."

Another Judge Knocks Abscam

The Government's Abscam investigation — praised by some for ferreting out corrupt politicians, damned by others for unfairly entrapping its victims — took one of its sharpest raps yet last week. Characterizing Abscam as a "loose cannon rolling around on the deck of the criminal justice system," Federal District Judge William B. Bryant overturned the conviction of former Representative Richard Kelly, a Republican from Florida.

Judge Bryant clearly had his doubts from the start. At one point during Mr. Kelly's trial, which ended on Jan. 26, 1981, with his conviction on bribery, conspiracy and other Federal charges, the judge observed that the Government's conduct had "an odor to it that is absolutely repulsive." Last week, expanding on that initial impression in a 25-page opinion, he said that the F.B.I.'s deployment of free-spending make-believe sheiks and videotaping crews "so deviates from real-world constraints that it (resulted) in a crime which would never have reached fruition but for the Government's involvement." Judge Bryant also granted new trials to two men indicted and convicted with Mr. Kelly and were described as middlemen in the alleged bribery scheme. A Justice Department spokesman said the judge's ruling would probably be appealed.

Questions about the Abscam inves-

tigation, which led to the conviction of six other members of Congress, have been raised in other forums as well. The United States Senate, which earlier this year conducted a trial that led to the resignation of its only Abscam defendant, Harrison A. Williams Jr., a Democrat from New Jersey, has created a special committee to investigate the F.B.I.'s tactics. Earlier, in Philadelphia, a Federal trial judge overturned the convictions of two City Council members, maintaining that they had been "overwhelmed" by the criminal opportunities dangled in front of them. The convictions were later reinstated by a Federal appeals court, and the defendants have now advanced their appeals to the United States Supreme Court, which seems likely to have the final word on Abscam.

Builders, Buyers Get Some Help

In any recession, the housing industry is usually among the first to languish. The current slump, among the worst and most bewildering since World War II, has dealt housing a blow that may prove to have done structural damage to the industry, with many companies going belly up because of the slide's length and duration. Trying to forestall further damage, to stimulate the economy at large and to avoid voters' ire, an anxious House last week took a modest step and authorized \$1 billion to subsidize up to six percentage points of the interest rate on mortgages for 74,000 moderate-income new home buyers. A similar emergency measure, bearing a \$5 billion price tag, has been cleared for floor action in the Senate.

The plan "has all the potential of becoming another of our great multi-billion bonddoggies," said Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader. Such sentiments and the threat of a Presidential veto were brushed aside by lawmakers grown increasingly alarmed at the failure of President Reagan's program to revive the economy. During the debate the litany of gloom was repeated: over 19 percent unemployment among construction workers, economic depression in lumbering areas, housing starts at record lows. "Some sort of stimulus is necessary for economic recovery," said Representative Jerry M. Patterson, Democrat of California. "People are not willing to wait, and Congress is not willing to wait for unemployment to crack 10 percent." An earnest of the legislators' impatience was the lopsidedness of the House vote — 349-55. All but 12 of the negative votes were cast by Republicans.

"A number of members on the other side are looking out for their own future," said Representative Ferdinand J. St. Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island and the bill's floor manager. Pointing out that 135 Republicans had refused party marching orders, he said, "They're responsive to economic reality and voting their districts." One leak in the roof, though, may be the depressive effect of the subsidies on the already depressed market for existing housing. Older homes might not be able successfully to compete against those eligible for the mortgage subsidy.

Delight at the Postal Service

Among officials of the Postal Service, the "swift completion of their appointed rounds" has usually included frequent trips to Congress, seeking higher postal rates. Not next year, believe it or not. Citing lower fuel costs and increased productivity, the agency said that since the fiscal year began Oct. 1 it cleared more than \$436 million by March, and expected to do better in coming months.

The healthy profit probably will mean relief, for one year at least, from a rate increase scheduled for the fall of 1983. Postmaster General William F. Bolger said. In addition to the savings in energy and manpower costs, lower inflation rates enabled the Postal Service to save on cost-of-living adjustments that went into effect yesterday; instead of a predicted average raise of 26 cents an hour, the agency will pay out only 8 cents.

Michael Wright and Caroline Rand Herrow

Stress on the Budget and The Process

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

WASHINGTON — "The easiest thing is to vote 'no' around here," lamented Representative James R. Jones, chairman of the House Budget Committee, as he began the task of getting a majority of his colleagues to vote "aye" on the budget resolution his committee adopted last week.

The Oklahoma Democrat is caught in a classic squeeze. It is between rational policy and political reality, and the track record of such disputes is depressing. Rational policy often comes in a poor second. The issue is not adoption of Mr. Jones' budget, but of any budget that presents hard choices in an election year. This year, fiscal responsibility is the mantle in which members standing for re-election would like to be cloaked. Mr. Jones is seeking "aye's" — which he would gladly swap for budget changes — when the political case for "nays" seems compelling.

First of all, both the House Democrats and the Senate Republicans have come up with budget deficits of over \$100 billion. It could indeed be easy to reject the House panel's spending level of \$780.5 billion, an increase of \$36.6 billion more than last year, or the Senate committee's \$779.1 billion. A "nay" could be also portrayed as a stand against increased taxation. The House committee proposes a three-year increase, totaling \$147 billion; the Senate resolution's \$95 billion left conservatives gasping. Or it could be defended as striking a blow for a strong military. The House committee budget includes a \$47 billion reduction from President Reagan's proposed increase in military spending, compared with a \$22 billion reduction voted by the Senate panel.

Finally, a "no" vote could be portrayed as defending the interests of the poor and middle-class Americans, who stand to lose programs and funds if the budget is adopted. In the Senate, such a vote could also be construed as a vote for Social Security. The Senate bill would provide for a reduction in benefits or an increase in taxes to produce savings totaling \$40 billion in three years.

Mr. Jones's quest is also hampered by growing resentment of the Budget Committee, which is seen as usurping the powers of the standing committees, controlling substance through process. There are also increasing questions about the budget act itself and the potential for its misuse. Some fear that the budget process, used by the White House as the cutting edge for changes in social policy and by Congressional Democratic leaders fighting a rear-guard action to salvage the programs that they nurtured into existence, may not survive this year's strain.

Personal animus is an issue, too. Mr. Jones's relations with the House Democratic leaders are increasingly tenuous. They consider him unduly conservative, overly ambitious and insufficiently partisan. During recent budget talks with

the White House, one leadership aide likened Mr. Jones to the British Army officers in "The Bridge on the River Kwai" who became so intent on building the bridge they forgot they were working for the enemy.

What the 43-year-old Congressman has going for him — in addition to tenacity, a keen intellect and a disarmingly dispassionate manner — is a growing view that he holds the key to any budget agreement. "The budget resolution has become a very great symbol," Mr. Jones said. "I've told my colleagues that the budget resolution will not go away. If it gets voted down, I will keep coming back relentlessly, until we pass one. The country is demanding that we act."

Perils of Inaction

Most lawmakers seem to agree that only a bipartisan effort will produce a budget this year. Many think it will spur by the fear that the financial markets would be so alarmed by Congress's inability to produce a budget that interest rates would soar, the economy would plummet and incumbents in both parties will suffer at the hands of the voters. "There is a general crisis of confidence in the ability of government to govern," says former House Budget Committee chairman Robert N. Giallardo, who is now co-chairman of the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget. "The question now is whether Congress can manage fiscal policy."

To put together a budget coalition, Mr. Jones is reaching out to what he calls "the broad middle of both parties," including the moderate Republican gypsy moths, who last year voted with their lead-

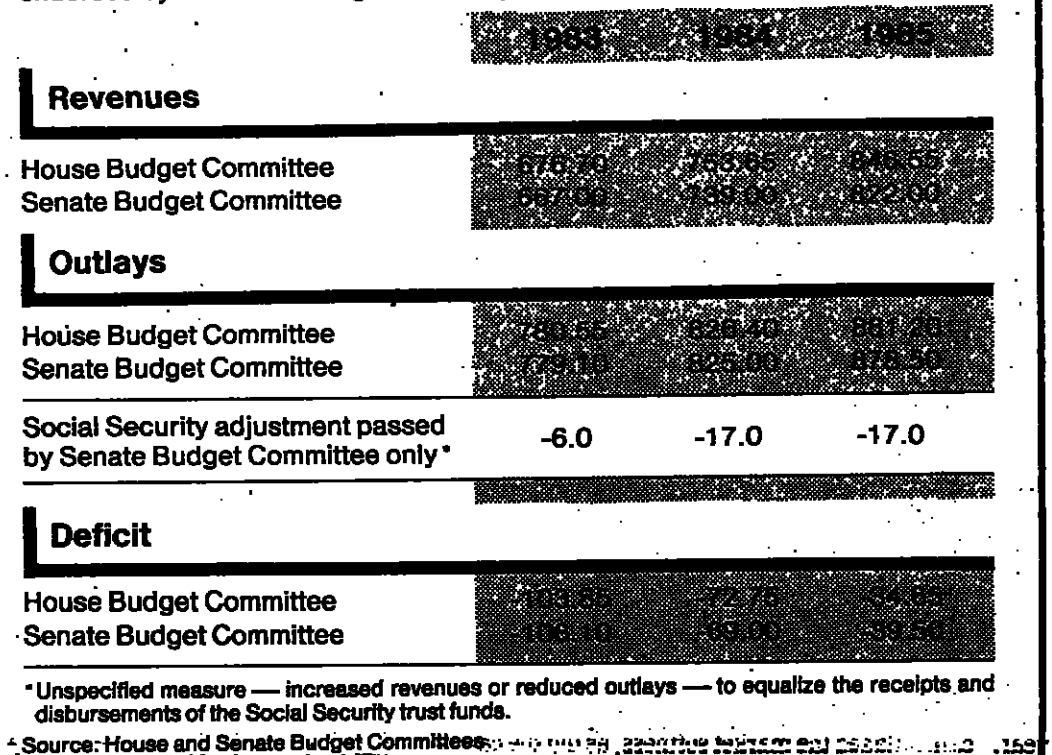
ership. This year, many of those "moths," who are from the Northeast and Middle West, have become the prime targets of Democrats who allege that their support for last year's budget resulted in hardships for their constituents. "Most gypsy moths believe that defense and revenues should carry more of the burden than they did last year," said Representative Leon E. Panetta, an influential member of the budget committee.

The moderates also are being wooed by the House Republican leaders, who are appealing to their party loyalty. In terms of the party program, however, while the leaders urge greater reductions in military spending than their Senate counterparts, they oppose the tax increase approved by the Senate budget committee. To the amazement and chagrin of the White House, the House Republican leaders last week rejected the White House-Senate Republican budget. Most offensive, they said, was the Social Security provision. They urged that Social Security be taken out of the budget entirely — a issue Mr. Reagan ducked in his press conference last week. "I'll let the members of the Senate and the members of the House work it out," he said. "It's their job."

Mr. Giallardo may be the most optimistic man in town. "The Democrats and Republicans already have reached agreement on two of their three differences," he said. "On taxes, the principle of a tax increase has been established. It's going to be somewhere between \$95 billion and \$150 billion. Defense is the same thing. Republicans say cut it \$5 billion, Democrats say cut it \$9 billion. On Social Security, there's no question they're all hung up. But give them a little time."

Budgets in collision

Federal budget estimates passed by the House Budget Committee last week vs. proposals passed by the Senate Budget Committee on May 5 and endorsed by President Reagan. (Fiscal years, in billions of dollars)



Never a Dull Moment in Races for Governor and Senator

Election Preview: Only in California

BY ROBERT LINDSEY

LOS ANGELES — Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., has given up Zen and outer space for conciliation and a new image. Barry M. Goldwater Jr. is insisting that, notwithstanding the claims of his opponents, he's as smart as his old man. And Maureen Reagan, the eldest daughter of the President, claims that one reason her uncle, Neil Reagan, is opposing her is sibling rivalry.

As the 1982 primary season enters the home stretch, it's all a part of politics as usual in California, the state that gave America Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, Howard Jarvis and George Murphy, the song and dance man who became a United States Senator.

This year most attention has been focused on the candidates who want to succeed Mr. Brown, a Democrat who is not seeking re-election as Governor, and S.I. Hayakawa, the former college president who was propelled to the Senate six years ago. Mr. Hayakawa, a Republican, abandoned plans to seek re-election after major party contributors pulled the financial plug on his campaign.

In the Democratic gubernatorial primary, Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles is expected to win easily. In the Republican gubernatorial primary, Lt. Governor Mike Curb is narrowly ahead of George Deukamjian, the attorney general, according to the California Poll released last week, but he has lost ground in recent weeks. Supported by many members of President Reagan's original "kitchen cabinet," Mr. Curb has taken a strong position against construction of a multi-billion-dollar water project on the June 8 ballot, the Peripheral Canal, and it appears to have helped him with tax-weary voters. Mr. Deukamjian is stressing his law-and-order experience.

The opinion polls indicate that Mr. Brown, the son of former Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, is far and away the front-runner in a five-way race in the Democratic Senate primary. The novelist Gore Vidal, seemingly deadly serious about his candidacy, has moved up from last to second place in most surveys. By posing questions such as how Mr. Brown can, at once, favor a freeze on nuclear weapons and expansion of the California-built B-1 bomber program, Mr. Vidal has at least made the race interesting.

The Republican Senate primary campaign has become another demonstration of how geography can make life complicated for political candidates. In a state that is 1,100 miles long and has more than 23 million residents, it is virtually impossible for a candidate to achieve statewide success without spending lots of money on television advertising. Moreover, the 1982 campaign is demonstrating anew the effects of regional variations among the state's voters on some issues. Voters in the southern part of the state (where most Californians live) tend to be more conservative than those in the north.

Representative Goldwater, who is attempting to make the most of his father's name and reputa-

tion, has been the leader in opinion polls in the crowded race for more than a year. But in recent weeks he has been losing ground steadily to Mayor San Diego Pete Wilson, thanks partly to a \$200,000 advertising campaign focused on the northern parts of the state. According to a California Poll released last week, Mr. Goldwater, who had a 16 percentage point lead in the poll over Mr. Wilson in January, now is ahead by only one point, 29 percent to 28 percent.

Also advancing in the latest poll, with 24 percent, was Representative Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey, a moderate who lives near San Francisco; polls indicate that he is very popular in the northern part of the state, but much less so in the south. Consequently, he is now doing most of his campaigning in Los Angeles.

Among many of the state's political professionals, Mr. Wilson and Mr. McCloskey are regarded as potentially the most formidable opponents for Mr. Brown, while Mr. Goldwater is not rated high as a campaigner. Mr. Goldwater's opponents, particularly fellow conservative Congressman Robert K. Dornan, have made Mr. Goldwater's mental capacity the central issue of the Republican campaign. Mr. Goldwater has told reporters lately that he is tired of answering questions "about whether I have anything upstairs or not."

A Former Governor Is a Factor

Miss Reagan is far back in the polls but has said she would not withdraw from the race. After Mr. Wilson began running TV commercials that included an endorsement from Neil Reagan, the President's brother, Miss Reagan persuaded the White House to tell California Republican leaders that her father had endorsed no one. Further, she told a reporter that she felt she had been snubbed by her uncle because, he said, he was jealous of her father's election as President — which Neil Reagan denied.

Virtually all the Republican Senatorial candidates have linked their campaigns to the President's policies, although Mr. McCloskey, and to a lesser extent, Mr. Wilson, have been increasingly critical of the Administration's projected high budget deficits. Mr. McCloskey backs proposals to freeze nuclear weapons development. Privately, aides to several of the candidates say that they are becoming increasingly worried that the economic situation will not improve by November, giving Mr. Brown, the likely Democratic Senatorial candidate, a potent issue.

For now, the major Republican candidates have something in common: In ads that are beginning to saturate California television programming, they are all pointing to Mr. Brown's problems as governor and claiming that they — not their opponents — have the best chance to beat him in November. Still, reflecting on Mr. Brown's famous recuperative powers, and his recent efforts to appear a more conventional, more conciliatory politician, many may be saying, as Mr. Wilson did in an interview not long ago: "Jerry Brown's supposed to have nine lives. You wonder how many he can have left."



Contact: David Burnett (Brown); U.P.I.; Associated Press; Clockwise from top: Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, Representatives Paul N. McCloskey and Barry M. Goldwater Jr.

The Economy

Worldwide recession, a dearth of export demand and conservation have curbed coal's recovery.

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

COAL, dangerous to mine, awkward to handle and dirty to burn, was on the comeback trail. In the anxious days following the 1979 Iranian oil shock, a new generation of coal entrepreneurs scoured Appalachia, mining companies rushed to open new seams and pits, an export market flowered as Europe searched for alternatives to oil, and in Washington, decision-makers spoke grandly of how America's unshakable coal reserves would be its salvation. There was even hope that the mine workers, notoriously independent and long the bane of the coal fields, would contain their militance and share in the coming boom for coal.

And indeed, growth did come. Production, at about 650 million tons in 1975, exceeded 800 million tons last year. In those same years, as colliers clogged the harbors at Hampton Roads and in Baltimore, exports soared to 110 million tons from 65.6 million. American utilities, feeding domestic demand for electricity, burned almost 600 million tons of coal last year, up from about 400 million in 1975.

But the boom has waned, almost before it started, and coal's progress again looks like a long-odds, uphill battle. While part of the problem is coal's very dirtiness, and the environmental concerns it stirs, coal has also collided with fundamental economics. It is being hurt by worldwide recession and foreign competition and, most notably, by the same unexpectedly sharp conservation curve that caught oil off guard: Demand for electricity, which accounts for more than 80 percent of coal output, is simply not growing much any more. Overseas, buying has dried up. In Washington, where the pollution battle is fought, special interest groups continue to throw up a ragbag of legislative proposals that would hem coal in. Overcapacity has returned.

In short, there is a glut in coal, and it shows signs of being a persistent glut.

"The certainty that coal will save the world has collapsed," observed Siegmund Kupferberg, executive vice president of Foreston Coal International Inc., a New York-based export company. "New business is practically nonexistent."

"It is clear the recession is cutting heavily," added Joel Price, a vice president and coal specialist at the Wall Street firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "It looks like everything has just plain deteriorated."

Seasonal factors, from the record-cold winter just past to the fact that most coal is marketed under long-term contracts tied to the April 1 opening of the "coal year," camouflaged the market softness, as did the catch-up demand following last year's coal strike.

But prices, for both the steam coal burned in utility boilers and the metallurgical, or coking, coal, used for steelmaking, have unmistakably softened, typically by \$5 to \$8 a ton since last fall on the spot market. In percentage terms, analysts say, the decline is about as sharp as the far-more-publicized drop in oil prices.

In the past few weeks, conditions in the industry appear to have worsened significantly, prompting hurried recalculations by securities analysts, railroads and others engaged in the coal trade.

The long lines of waiting ships that forced adoption of a "reservation" system to minimize costly demurrage charges have evaporated as overseas demand died. At Newport News, for example, 80 ships were in the reservation registry in late February but by late April, the number had fallen to 56 and since then, to only 39. The drop in Norfolk over this period was from 29 to 13 to 6.

"This definitely reflects a slowdown in demand and orders which won't be reflected, statistically, until July or August," Constance D. Holmes, the National Coal Association's export specialist, said. Added William W. Mason, chairman of the Coal Exporters Association and an official of the Island Creek Coal Company, "It's all really dried up."

Not everybody, of course, is convinced that the bloom is off exports. "We keep hearing the export business has gone to pot, but we don't see it," said Hays T. Watkins, chairman of the CSX Corporation, the nation's biggest coal-hauling railroad. "We think the year as a whole is going to be relatively good."

But at the National Coal Association, while the official export estimate for 1982 is still 110 million tons, unchanged from 1981, staff appraisals have trimmed the total to 105 million tons.

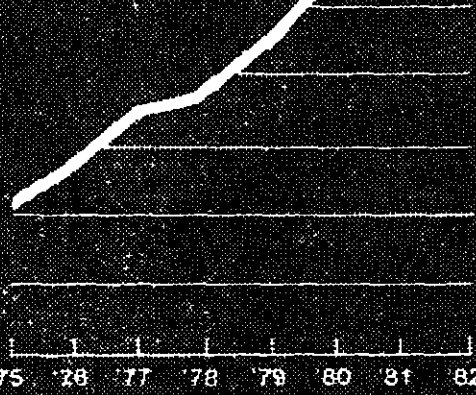
Particularly grim is the relatively small metallurgi-

Coal - The Other Glut

STILL WAITING FOR 'THE COMING BOOM' IN COAL

The Utilities' Hunger Has Abated

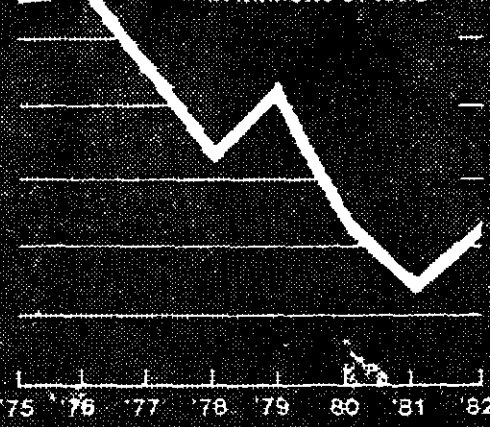
U.S. consumption of steam coal by utilities, in millions of tons



* Estimate

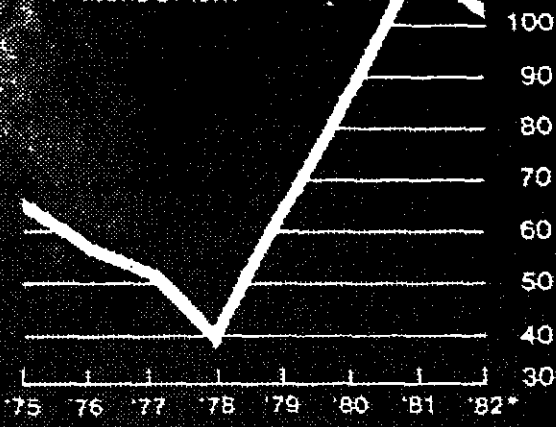
Coal Has Bled With the Steel Business

U.S. consumption of coking coal, in millions of tons



And the Export Boom Has Slipped

U.S. coal exports, in millions of tons



Source: National Coal Association

Loading ore at the Sun Company's Cordero open-pit mine in northeast Wyoming. It yielded some 8 million tons last year.

cal sector, which has already been depressed for about two years as a result of the battering suffered by steel producers.

In Gary, W.Va., the United States Steel Corporation closed in mid-April five mines that supplied various of its plants and 1,250 miners were thrown out of work. The union's District 29, which covers much of southern West Virginia, has been forced to put its office staff on a four-day week.

"It was only a matter of time before steel 'dumping' hurt us," asserted Arnell Church, a U.M.W. spokesman. "This shows the bleakness in steel." Another official of the 254,000-member union said it had been more than 20 years since U.S. Steel engaged in large-scale mine closings in the area.

Apart from possible dumping of foreign steel, the American coal industry has been hurt by the drop in home building, which has affected demand for steel-using appliances, and by imports of Japanese cars.

Unlike the oil market, where there are now distinct signs that the year-long oversupply is ending, the outlook for coal remains dim.

"There is too much capacity chasing too little demand," said Jack Kawa, a research vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. He expects to see little improvement in this balance for at least 12 to 18 months and worries that it may have to be resolved by a vigorous shakeout of marginal producers.

The current gloom is in sharp contrast to the bright future that was in sight for the American coal industry only a few years ago. The first oil shock, the Arab embargo in the winter of 1973-74, produced much talk of exploiting American coal reserves so vast they would last for centuries. Then, as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries sent prices soaring, it became possible for the first time to deliver coal anywhere in the United States at a competitive price with oil and gas.

In 1979, following the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant and the redoubling of oil prices that accompanied the Iranian revolution, the pieces finally came together. American exporters could profitably send coal to any point in the world.

"That's when something finally happened," declared Carl E. Bagge, a bluff, former railroad lawyer and member of the Federal Power Commission who now serves as president of the National Coal Association.

The huge American utility market began switching to the newly promising fuel. While in 1972, before the first of the oil shocks, the utilities had been 44.1 percent coal fired, they are now 52 percent dependent on steam coal.

A sudden, largely unexpected explosion in overseas demand for steam coal developed as operators of European power plants, faced with sharply higher oil prices, rapidly converted to coal as well.

The result was a virtually new market to supplement the nation's traditionally large exports of coking, or metallurgical, coal. Before long, the harbors at Hampton Roads and Baltimore were choked with colliers.

"It's this dramatic turn of economic events which has lighted the fires of a boom of steam coal exports unmatched in the American coal industry's long history," Mr. Bagge told a coal conference earlier this year.

Orders placed last fall resulted in record export figures for March, as 10.3 million tons cleared United States ports, according to recently published Commerce Department figures, up from the previous peak of 9.6 million tons set in November 1981.

But the more current reality is in the slim reservation lists for colliers at major ports. New export orders appear to have come to almost a complete halt, largely because of stepped up competition from South Africa, Australia and particularly Poland.

While no firm figures are yet available, American specialists say that Poland, driven by a desperate need for foreign currency, has returned to the export market to sell coal at less than the cost of production. Polish coal, said Mr. Mason of the Coal Exporters Association, is coming back into the market "much stronger than I think anybody envisioned." In that, analysts suggest, Poland is proving wrong the contention of John L. Lewis, the legendary American labor leader, that "You can't mine coal with bayonets."

Steam coal exports from the United States are expected by Mr. Price, the Donaldson, Lufkin analyst, to slide this year to between 33 million and 35 million tons, from 45 million in 1981. Mr. Kawa of Dean Witter, shaving his estimate last week, looks for about 38 million tons.

Over all, the National Coal Association forecasts a rise in total coal consumption of 3.7 percent in 1982, to 868 million tons, but with the latest staff revision cutting 5 million tons from exports, attaining even that growth appears more and more unlikely. And even if attained, the 3.7 percent compares poorly with the double-digit in-

creases in recent years.

Production, meanwhile, is expected to rise 9.7 percent, to 880 million tons, with the Eastern coal fields producing 590 million and the West 290 million. That would simply worsen a situation wherein capacity already outstrips demand by an amount the coal association estimates at anywhere from 100 million to 150 million tons a year.

Prices, not surprisingly, are expected to remain depressed. "The fact that we have 100 million tons, maybe more, of overcapacity, is going to be an effective restraint," Mr. Bagge said.

While 80 percent of the nation's production goes out on long-term contract, where prices are fixed, the story is told in the spot market. The price-supporting effects of last year's strike began wearing off in the fall. Metallurgical coal, which in October had gone for \$40 to \$50 a ton at the mine, depending on chemical volatility, has sagged to a \$38-to-\$47 range. Steam coal, depending on sulfur content, has gone from \$28 to \$35 a ton down to \$22 to \$27.

If price softness is expected to persist, so is the pickup in export competition and the fact that coal's far-and-away biggest customers — the electric utilities that now take 80 percent of production — are facing lean times of their own. Electricity production in the 1980's is expected to grow by no more than 2 1/2 percent a year.

While prices soften, however, costs threaten to continue on an upward spiral. Labor, while showing signs of being somewhat less militant, remains feisty. About a week ago, for example Federal proposals to limit fines for mine safety violations brought the threat of a walkout.

But the big price pressure results largely from environmental concerns. Coal-burning utility plants, despite substantial antipollution outlays over the last decade, still emit nearly two-thirds of all the sulfur dioxide released into the nation's atmosphere, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Washington's efforts to mandate a cleanup have not only slowed conversions of oil-fired plants to coal but also reshaped the industry itself by first making Western low-sulfur coal more attractive and then, in 1978, by requiring "scrubbers" so that Eastern high-sulfur coal would not be disadvantaged.

One of the issues now before Congress, which is seeking to amend the Clean Air Act, is whether the cost of scrubbers jeopardizes coal's substantial cost advantages over oil and gas.

THE WEEK IN BUSINESS

Sales of Big 3 Auto Makers Rise 20.6%

Auto sales were up a strong 20.6 percent for the Big Three auto makers in early May, the companies said; the strongest showing came from General Motors. The sales gain renewed hopes for a successful spring selling season and some recovery for the beleaguered automakers.

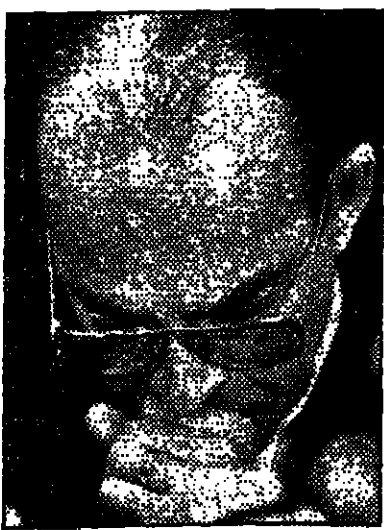
Retail sales rose 1.4 percent in April, the Commerce Department said, while wholesale prices, according to the Labor Department, reversed two months of declines and edged up at an annual rate of 0.9 percent in April. But industrial output slipped 0.6 percent from its March level, the Federal Reserve Board reported — evidence, economists said, that the recession was still deepening.

Consumers increased their debt by \$900 million in March, the Federal Reserve Board reported — the biggest gain in total installment debt since last October — while companies trimmed inventories in March for the fourth consecutive month, by 0.5 percent.

The nation's money supply rose \$800 million in the week ended May 5, the Federal Reserve said. The change was near market expectations and resulted in only a slightly decline in interest rates.

Braniff's Clipped Wings

Braniff, after three years of heavy losses, is grounded. On Wednesday, all flights were suspended, employees were told to take their belongings home. Shortly after midnight, Howard D. Putnam (right), Braniff's chairman, awoke a Fort Worth judge and filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy law. None of the 39 creditors that held \$733.2 million of the airline's debt had "pulled the plug," Mr. Putnam insisted. Nor had the airline called it quits; it would try to reorganize, he said. Analysts said that Braniff, the first major domestic airline to file a bankruptcy action, expanded too rapidly after airline deregulation in 1978.



Firestone ended talks with RCA on Hertz. The tire maker said it could not pursue its "ongoing business" and buy the car rental agency, for which analysts have said RCA will demand at least \$700 million.

B. F. Goodrich may be the first American company to have a claim

against Iran paid out of a \$1 billion security account set up for that purpose. The Akron, Ohio, rubber company said one of its claims received formal approval for a \$182,250 payment.

Digital Equipment entered the personal computer market with three new products, priced from \$3,500 to

\$5,000 and aimed at the small business market.

A special I.T.T. inquiry found a further \$10 million in questionable foreign payments during the 1970's, according to a report filed in Federal court. It was the third such report prepared by I.T.T. directors.

Exxon's after-tax writedown as a result of its withdrawal from the Colony Shale Oil Project will be a maximum \$125 million, shareholders were told. The project is not abandoned, only "in mothballs," the company said.

Raising the national debt ceiling is imperative, the Treasury plans to tell Congress, if the Government is to meet its bills. The ceiling is now \$1,079.8 billion; the debt, more than \$1,000 billion. The proposed increase would be the third in 16 months.

Aid for failing thrift units, in the form of a proposed \$3.5 billion Treasury-backed fund to guarantee their net worth, was approved by the House Banking Committee. The proposal, opposed by Republicans on the committee, will proceed to the full House.

France said it will demand a \$1 billion investment, on the part of its nationalized banks, into major French nationalized companies.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED MAY 14, 1982

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
GM	4,481,500	44	+ 1%
Exxon	4,248,800	29	...
Am Air	4,013,500	17 1/2	+ 2%
Sony Co	3,401,700	16 1/2	+ 1%
Tandy	2,970,400	28 1/2	- 1%
Mobil	2,801,100	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Sears	2,699,500	20 1/2	+ 1/2
CIGNA	2,684,100	42 1/2	- 4%
Rela Par	2,677,700	14	...
Chmpln	2,475,900	14 1/2	- 1%
Delta	2,368,600	32 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Detpnt	2,360,900	14 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	2,297,500	63 1/2	- 1%
Wm Cm	2,209,800	53	- 2 1/2
Braniff	2,114,800	%	- 1%

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	885	1,388
Declines	985	509
Total Issues	2,121	2,117
New Highs	151	191
New Lows	52	75

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	265,329,009	4,914,399,645
Same Per. 1981	208,801,120	4,548,342,553

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last Change
New York Stock Exchange			

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Indust	78.17	77.19
Transp	58.60	57.84
Util	40.30	39.85
Finance	71.85	70.25
Composite	68.07	68.11

Standard & Poor's

	134.1	130.8	131.5	-1.47
400 Indust				
20 Transp	19.3	18.7	19.0	-0.20
40 Util	55.3	55.2	55.3	-0.04
40 Financial	14.5	13.9	13.9	-0.43
500 Stocks	120.4	117.3	118.0	-1.48

Dow Jones

	874.5	853.8	857.7	-11.42
30 Indust				
20 Transp	356.4	347.1	350.8	-2.08
18 Util	117.6	115.3	115.5	-1.38
65 Comb	344.8	336.9	338.8	-3.68

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED MAY 14, 1982

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
DomeP	1,984,100	7 1/2	- 1/2
inBknt	1,233,800	5 1/2	- 1/2
RangrO	1,165,800	6 1/2	+ 1/2
ChmPH	1,040,700	3	+ 1/2
GHCo	807,700	12 1/2	+ 1/2
ReerTA	450,000	21 1/2	- 1/2
CryoO	435,100	14 1/2	+ 1/2
Wang B	394,200	29 1/2	- 1 1/2
NIPatnt	314,600	9 1/2	- 1/2
KeyPh	273,400	31	+ 2 1/2

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	403	485
Declines	381	288
Total Issues	919	927
New Highs	36	37
New Lows	36	38

VOLUME

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	22,965,825	400,181,720
Same Per. 1981	27,868,590	533,351,110

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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The Conversion of Ronald Reagan

Billy Graham and Ronald Reagan turned up a lot of soil last week as, coincidentally, they preached reconciliation to the Kremlin. Moved by public passions about nuclear weapons, the evangelist refined his ideas about religious freedom and the President redefined his view of détente. Mr. Reagan had by far the better script.

Heaven only knows what Mr. Graham wanted to accomplish with his misguided denials of Soviet repression. Mr. Reagan feigned no such respect for Soviet policy. He finally treated questions of character and philosophy as irrelevant to the quest for agreements that might preserve peace and moderate the arms race. While sermonizers, East and West, confuse coexistence with gestures of good will or trust, the President offers the realistic prospect of a "constructive relationship" grounded in self-interest.

For Mr. Reagan, that constitutes a dramatic conversion. Most notable was the confession that his contempt for Soviet conduct ("commit any crime... lie... cheat") was not an obstacle to negotiation. Fear and suspicion obviously surround the table, but the Reagan team no longer disputes the necessity of sitting down to talk.

Thus the President also abandoned "linkage," the doctrine that nuclear arms restraint must await the evacuation of Afghanistan, the end of martial law in Poland or even the end of Soviet-American antagonisms. The idea that arms control is a favor to the Russians dies hard in the mind of a generation that still pines for military superiority. The recognition that nuclear weapons, uniquely, cannot be instruments of policy is drifting up rather than down the age ladder. But it is sinking in.

Obviously, agitation in the streets of Europe and

America for a freeze on nuclear weapons dictated the timing and tone of the President's new bid to Moscow. Yet he rose above defensiveness. Relying more than ever on the judgment of Secretary of State Haig, Mr. Reagan realized that to impress the Kremlin he first had to win over Western opinion. He acknowledged Europe's stake in his policy and discovered at least some merit in his predecessors' policies of détente.

Indeed, while deploring the failure of East-West trade to produce Soviet "restraint," the President renewed the offer of commerce and credits as a reward for moderation. He claimed to be doing more than he has yet done to press the Kremlin to choose between economic collaboration and sanctions. But not unreasonably, he hopes that Soviet stress may yet make the trade lure effective.

The Russians will be tempted to crow about the heat generated by the freeze movement. But glossing over the President's ideas on arms reduction would be a serious misreading of the consensus that he now represents.

So long as he seemed to dread negotiation and lacked a plausible arms control program, the freeze campaign was an effective political challenge. But few knowledgeable Americans actually favor a freeze or think it can work. It was not Mr. Reagan, after all, but Jimmy Carter and his glib Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, who first warned that only large reductions could restrain the arms race.

That Moscow held out for the modest limits of the unratified second arms treaty wasted five years. That Mr. Reagan refuses to build on that treaty may waste five more. Without a broad program of reductions, however, no restraints will last in any case. Mr. Reagan's new approach is neither extreme nor only defensive. It deserves a solid reply.

Unemployment Still Hurts

With the unemployment rate steaming toward 10 percent, President Reagan keeps trying to minimize the problem. Last month he blamed high unemployment on women crowding into the labor force; this month he observes that joblessness isn't as hard as in the Great Depression.

Superficially, he's right. Today's 10.3 million unemployed have tumbled into a safety net that wasn't there a half century ago. It is woven of broad unemployment insurance, food stamps, welfare and that greatest social innovation, the multiworker family. As a result, in families where someone has lost a job, the median income falls by 30 percent but it does not collapse. About 4 of every 10 unemployed persons still live in families with incomes of \$20,000 or more.

It's also true that there would be fewer unemployed if women stayed home. (The same, of course, could be said of men.)

So what? Some unemployment will afflict 30 million Americans in 1982. For many it will be extremely painful. And the rate in the auto, steel, lumber and construction industries is much higher than the average 9.4 percent; prospects there are grim, and financial and psychological stress is intense.

Drinking Age Math

Should New York raise the drinking age to 19? The numbers say yes.

Studies show that the crash rate of 18-year-old drivers is significantly higher than that of 16- and 17-year-olds. In New York, the crash rate of 18-year-olds is four times the crash rate of drivers of all ages, and almost six times the rate of drivers older than 24.

In recent years, nine states have raised their drinking age, permitting analyses of traffic accidents that isolate drinking age from other factors, like speed limits and the availability of gasoline.

Despite the safety net, 30 percent of the unemployed have family incomes of \$10,000 or less, and nearly 20 percent are below the official poverty line. Black workers suffer disproportionately; they account for 10 percent of the labor force but 20 percent of the jobless, 22 percent of the long-term unemployed and nearly 40 percent of the workers who have given up the job hunt.

As for women, many feel high prices leave no choice between working for pay and working at home. When unemployment strikes a tenth of the 10 million female heads of household, its sting is especially sharp. They have fewer other workers in the family than male-headed households.

While the President tries to explain away the pain, Congress, at least, is discussing more substantial comfort. The drive to extend unemployment insurance for an extra 13 weeks in states with severe unemployment is a sound response, especially if Congress also tightens the law by subjecting more unemployment benefits to income taxes.

The larger need, though, is for an anti-inflation policy more humane than massive recession. However great the changes in life styles, unemployment still hurts.

These studies show that an increase in drinking age can reduce crashes by those dangerous 18-year-old drivers by about 30 percent.

Outside New York City, alcohol-related automobile accidents result in more than 25 percent of all deaths of 18-year-olds. State experts predict that raising the drinking age to 19 would result in 275 fewer crashes per year, 460 fewer serious injuries and a 44 percent reduction in fatal auto accidents. That would save 25 to 35 lives.

The arithmetic, in short, offers a cogent argument for raising the drinking age, and doing it soon.

Topics

Democracy, More or Less

Uncle Sugar's Sugar

Four years ago in the Dominican Republic, a splendid democrat named Antonio Guzmán was elected President. But he almost didn't make it; a restless military was poised to snatch victory from him. It took determined United States pressure to persuade the generals to let the people rule.

That history is pertinent when islanders again vote for a president. Mr. Guzmán is not a candidate; in an unheard-of gesture, he wants to relinquish power voluntarily. The front-runner is the left-center Salvador Jorge Blanco, too snipily independent for some American bureaucrats but unquestionably a democrat.

What will the generals do if Mr. Blanco wins? If they try again to intervene, will the Reagan Administration prove its commitment to Latin democracy? Much hangs on the answers. Democracy now has roots; President Guzmán has given powerful impetus to a legitimate and constitutional succession.

If the Reagan Administration is serious about Caribbean basin devel-

opment, it has leverage. America is still Uncle Sugar; decisions about sugar quotas can perfectly well be tied to how conscientiously the generals heed the election returns.

Cable Soap

Pitchmen for cable television proudly tout its advantages over the conventional kind: feature films without commercials, culture and children's channels. Still, the supply of distinctive material is not limitless and as cable scrounges to fill its dozens of channels, it drifts uncomfortably close to the undistinguished fare of regular TV. Indeed, soap operas may soon appear on cable alongside grand opera. Home Box Office, the biggest pay cable network, is considering a series based on the film "Carnal Knowledge." Predictably, cable soaps will be racier; one rival cable manager predicts it will "go a step or two beyond what's being done on Dallas or General Hospital."

So which will cable television be? A visionary new entertainment and in-

formation medium, or just a conduit for the same mindless soaps and sitcoms? Stay tuned.

Drug Violence

In response to community opposition, several Westchester legislators are trying to suffocate the Yorktown Phoenix House drug rehabilitation program. They have introduced legislation to prohibit the state from providing any funds for the program, which it runs jointly with the New York City Board of Education.

The program combines a high school education with counseling and supervision. A local reporter wrote after a visit that the 100 young people enrolled are for the most part hard-working children of the middle-class, trying to set their lives in order.

Since the program opened in December, they have caused no problems for the surrounding community. Their most violent activity takes place on the lacrosse field. They deserve better than the legislators' callous rejection.

Letters

Weapons Dealers to the World, Take Note!

To the Editor:

On May 4, events in the South Atlantic rose to a new height of irony: A sophisticated, nearly brand-new destroyer of the British Navy was ruined and sunk by an Exocet missile, with consequent loss of at least 30 lives.

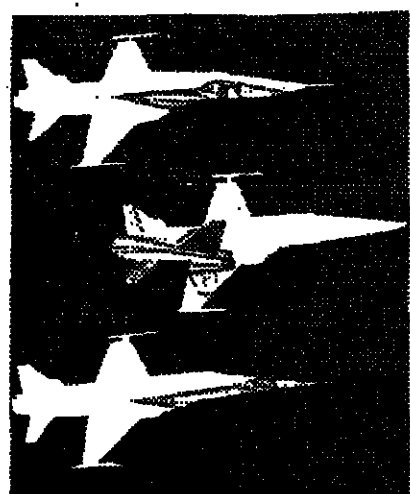
The Exocet was developed jointly by the British and French defense establishments, produced in France and sold to the Argentines by France. The missile was fired from a Super Etendard jet aircraft, designed and built by the French and sold by them to Argentina.

It is almost absolutely out of the question that current Argentine technology could have developed or produced either the missile or the aircraft. Indeed, there seems reason to conjecture that the Argentine armed forces either did not maintain or did not use these systems correctly, since the missile appears not to have struck the Sheffield in its hull, as it was designed to do, but in its superstructure.

There is also little reason to doubt that the possession of such weapons—as well as the possession of imposing-looking, albeit aging, naval and air fleets, sold to Argentina by such major powers as the United States, France and Britain—were an emboldening factor in the Argentine Government's decision to divert its people's attention from domestic problems by using force in attempting to satisfy the Argentine claims to the Falklands.

Now the major powers have before them an actual example of the kind of event of whose coming they have been warned for years:

Sell advanced weapons to unstable governments, to actual or potential dictatorships, sell these weapons to prop up unreliable or downright treacherous military alliances or to



Cathy Bull

improve one's own balance of international payments—and you do so at your own peril.

The French economy, and the British, would both have been far better off if Britain had paid France not to sell these weapons to Argentina, had paid France more than its actual gain from the sale.

Among us, the giant arms dealers of the world—the U.S., the U.S.S.R., the U.K., France, West Germany and Israel—have armed the world's thugs, blunderers and psychopaths. Among us, we have given or sold to Pakistan, Libya, Iraq, Argentina, Israel and

Brazil the wherewithal to destroy major cities and small nations.

Among us, we have given or sold the means to conduct guerrilla operations and street assassinations to Chile, the P.L.O. and its clients, such as Carlos, the I.R.A. and Idi Amin when he was in power. Among us, we have given or sold fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia, Syria, Pakistan, Iran, Chile, Brazil, Jordan, Cuba. We have sold Awacs to Saudi Arabia, and nearly did to the Shah of Iran.

We all, the Western nations and the U.S.S.R., have developed powerful weapons and scattered them before the worst sorts of megalomaniacs, who are not restrained even by such impulses of responsibility as occasionally restrain our own megalomaniacs.

Will we all now reconsider this stupid policy, this boomerang policy of selling weapons to the world? Will we all now responsibly face the need for serious arms-control discussions which will deal not only with strategic weapons but also with the proliferation of theater weapons, conventional as well as nuclear?

If we don't, we will find with increasing frequency that the peace will be threatened, and that our own forces will be blown up by "smart" bombs or other warheads which are the products of our own technology and our own production lines, fired at us by "friends" of yesterday.

The gods are laughing.

ROBERT J. WOLFSON
Professor of Economics
Syracuse University
Syracuse, May 6, 1982

Siding With Britain Was a U.S. Mistake

To the Editor:

As an American citizen, I deeply regret our country's policy in the Malvinas (Falkland) conflict and the American news media's lack of objectivity on the subject. It is shocking that the United States, which has fought so hard against world colonialism, would sustain and assist Britain in its colonial adventure.

There can be no doubt about Argentina's sovereign rights over the islands, received from Spain and peacefully exercised until the British took the islands by force in 1833. The U.S. should therefore have sided with Argentina, or, if prior agreements with Britain had made that impossible, remained neutral. And our disregard of the O.A.S.'s decision signifies the rupture of the Inter-American system and the loss of U.S. leadership south of the Rio Grande.

I have been living in Argentina for 15 months. I know the quality of its people and their identification with the West. And I know that on the Malvinas question they are united behind their Government. That we should invite the loss of their friendship by supporting a lost cause makes no sense.

JOSE A. HERNANDEZ
Buenos Aires, May 3, 1982

The Day a Pope Gave Away the Falklands

To the Editor:

Who is Pope Bull?
Your April 24 edition carried a quarter-page ad paid by Amigo, an organization of Argentine residents in the U.S., claiming the "Malvinas Islands" for Argentina.

To launch this claim, the ad cites "Pope Bull's 'Inter coeterea y Dudum si quidem' 1493."

Pope Bull was in fact Pope Alexander VI, the father of Cesare and Lucrezia Borgia, among numerous other offspring. A macho Spaniard, the good pope was quite free in dividing realms: In 1493 he settled a dispute between the Portuguese and the Spaniards by assigning to Portugal all future discoveries east of a north-south line drawn 370 miles off the Cape Verde Islands. Spain got everything westward, including the Falkland Islands, and, of course, the United States.

This information, together with what follows, has been deliberately taken from a German encyclopedia. After all, any Anglo-Saxon encyclopedic product (American or Britannica) would be suspect as prejudiced against the Argentine school textbook point of view. The German encyclopedia chosen, because it lies to hand, is Meyers Konversations-

lexicon, published in Leipzig and Vienna in 1906.

According to Meyers, the Falklands were discovered by an Englishman named Davis in 1592, 99 years after Pope Bull's prescient Bull. In the early 1700's, they were often visited by French sealers from St. Malo, and they gained the name Iles Malouines.

In 1784, the Frenchman Bougainville made a first attempt at colonization. A year later, some Englishmen settled in West Falkland. In 1774 the English pulled out, and the French ceded whatever title they may have had to Spain.

Argentina landed up with the islands in 1820 as part of its independence dowry from Spain and promptly "leased" them to a Hamburg merchant with the unlikely Teutonic name of Louis Vernet (who said my source was impartial?).

Herr Vernet was in turn ousted by visiting American seamen, who were at the time busy clobbering baby seals in the south as we do in the north today.

In 1835 the British took possession. This is the story from the most impartial source I could find.

WILLIAM C. CATES
South Lyndeborough, N.H., April 28, 1982

States Unfettered by a First Amendment Curb

To the Editor:

In a "Sermon for Prayer Day" [editorial May 6], The Times bases its remarks on "the First Amendment's prohibition of laws 'respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.'"

The original, and presumably current, version says, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion..." (emphasis mine).

Since there is no restriction upon the individual states in this clause, the 10th Amendment words "The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people" are also worth rereading.

Many people are not aware, and some choose to forget, that when the Constitution was ratified in 1788 several of the states already had "an establishment of religion"—that is, single church establishments supported by state tax revenues.

After ratification of the Constitution, some states began to realize that

the vagueness of the Constitution made amendments necessary to be sure that certain generally accepted prohibitions, rights and powers (freedom of the press, for example) were explicitly stated.

Thus, 12 amendments were passed by the Congress in 1789. All but two of them were ratified by the required number of states and became effective, as the Bill of Rights, in December 1791. It is perhaps significant that Georgia, Massachusetts and Connecticut did not ratify the Bill of Rights until almost 150 years later (1939).

Subsequent to the ratification (1791), each state with a state-established church eliminated it by changes to state laws (not by Federal action), thus invoking a state's right to remove, as well as to impose, a religious establishment.

If we, as a nation, wish to discriminate against religious organizations, I have no objection, but let's get there legally, rather than by subterfuge.

R. H. CANADAY
Rochester, May 7, 1982

Close-Up of the Illegal Immigration Issue

To the Editor:

It is easy for you, from your northern vantage point, to take up for the "pitiful" Haitians who have come into south Florida illegally, breaking our immigration laws [editorial April 19]. You urge the release of those detained, so that they can disappear into the community and never show up for their hearings, as so many others have done.

Why don't you take up the cause of the residents and merchants of northeast Miami, whose lives have been so terribly affected by the massive influx of illegal Haitians, something which the release of the detainees would begin all over again?

Our neighborhoods are deteriorating; our schools and hospitals are overcrowded; our residents are exposed to contagious diseases that would bar legal immigration; our streets are jammed with traffic; our welfare system is overburdened, and our merchants are losing money.

While all this is going on, people who don't share our problem and don't have to suffer what we are suffering tell us we shouldn't enforce the immigration laws so that even more will come here.

As president of the Northeast Miami Improvement Association, which represents a quarter of the city, with perhaps 70,000 people and several thousand businesses, and as chairman of Miami's Planning Board, I urge you

and your readers to think about how you would like—not just for your city but for your neighborhood—to bear the burden of 60,000 to 100,000 illegal aliens, most of them unskilled, uneducated, unhealthy, illiterate, non-English-speaking and unacquainted with modern customs, including sanitary practices and traffic laws. Perhaps you would like to offer to take some of these people into your communities and neighborhoods.

Immigration is fine, as long as it is orderly, legal and according to certain standards. We have perfectly good immigration laws. Let's enforce them.

GRACE A. ROCKAFELLAR
Miami, April 20, 1982

To Stop the Arms Race

To the Editor:

Suppose President Reagan does meet with Chairman Brezhnev. What then? A repetition of bilateral diplomatic ballets, limiting only the increase in overkill?

Why not build on success—namely the format which brought us the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963? This structure offers an escape from bilateral frustration, in which every proposal of one side is seen by the other as a bid for advantage.

The test-ban treaty resulted from the presence of eight nonaligned countries. Sweden and India took the lead in persuading the reluctant superpowers to stop bombarding the rest of the world with radioactivity. Any effort toward major arms reductions requires the broad motivation of a nation or group of nations not involved in the arms race.

WILLIAM B. LLOYD
Winnetka, Ill., May 9, 1982

A Different Deficit

To the Editor:

In opposing a constitutional amendment that would require a balanced budget, Robert L. Heilbroner asks, "Why, if we can safely permit a private corporation to incur a deficit, 'Isn't this also true of Government?'" [Op-Ed May 11]. The short answer is: A corporation that incurs a deficit can't tax its citizens (or their children) to pay it off. Even its shareholders enjoy "limited liability."

If A.T.&T., I.B.M., G.M. "and the rest of the Fortune 500" had the same power to tax Mr. Heilbroner that the Government has, they would find it easier to sell bonds and incur deficits (even for "consumption"), and Mr. Heilbroner might be more concerned about those deficits than he is now.

LEROY MARCEAU
Fairfield, Conn., May 11, 1982



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CAIRO — The completion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai opened a new chapter in Egyptian politics, posing a new set of challenges and possibilities for President Hosni Mubarak.

The early months of his presidency brought a revolution of rising expectations, which he shrewdly deflated by talking about Egypt's economic problems and admitting that they were greater than he had previously thought. He has also reassured Egyptians that April 25 is not the "great wall of China" dividing two eras, and emphasized that he planned to uphold many of Anwar el-Sadat's policies.

President Mubarak's political shrewdness has surprised most Egyptians. He has released several prominent political prisoners, consults regularly with opposition leaders, and listens carefully to a wide range of political views. Personally, he maintains a low profile and projects an image of dedication and seriousness. He acts with admirable spontaneity as a man of the people. In a country that was used to seeing its President make pronouncements and policies on the spot, Mr. Mubarak made an impression recently when in a public meeting he deferred questions to the appropriate ministers to answer, commenting himself only after the meeting. He has also called for a series of conferences — including national figures with varied political views — to discuss economic reform, social problems, and population explosion. In sum, he seems to be the honest, efficient "manager" that Egypt badly needs.

Mr. Mubarak's vision of his country's future seems to include both continuity and change. He emphasizes the thrust of Mr. Sadat's basic domestic and foreign policies but does not shy away from considering changes and has already proposed a number of social and economic reforms. Almost all political groups in the country appreciate the difficult choices he faces in this time of transition, and have given him a period of grace in which to formulate his policies. Even the opposition parties have exercised significant self-restraint, and for all practical purposes have ceased to oppose the President.

But the honeymoon will not last forever. Early in May, shortly after Egypt regained the Sinai, two opposition party newspapers resumed publication. Pressures will continue to build through the Moslem month of Ramadan in July and the heat waves of August, and by the beginning of the new academic year in October the President will be expected to show concrete achievements.

Almost all Egyptians anticipate significant changes in Government policies. The debate in the press and behind the scenes is about its direction and scope. I expect that it will be particularly in the domestic sphere, particularly in the economy. Economic changes are likely to include a sustained campaign against corruption and the abuse of public office for personal enrichment and family patronage. President Mubarak may also decide to tax the *nouveaux riches* middle class, which now contributes little to the public purse. Cutbacks in imports of luxury items and socially provocative consumer goods

Waiting for Mubarak

By Ali E. Hillal Dessouki

are long overdue. Finally, I expect increased support for the public sector, including a new system to ensure more rational allocation of Government money and development assistance. Overall, then, Egyptians expect increased concern for the productivity of the economy and for social justice — both traditional concerns of Egyptian opposition parties.

Yet freedom of political opposition remains problematic, and one of the most difficult challenges facing the new President will be to create legal channels for the expression of divergent views — including Islamic demands. The two major groups within his diverse

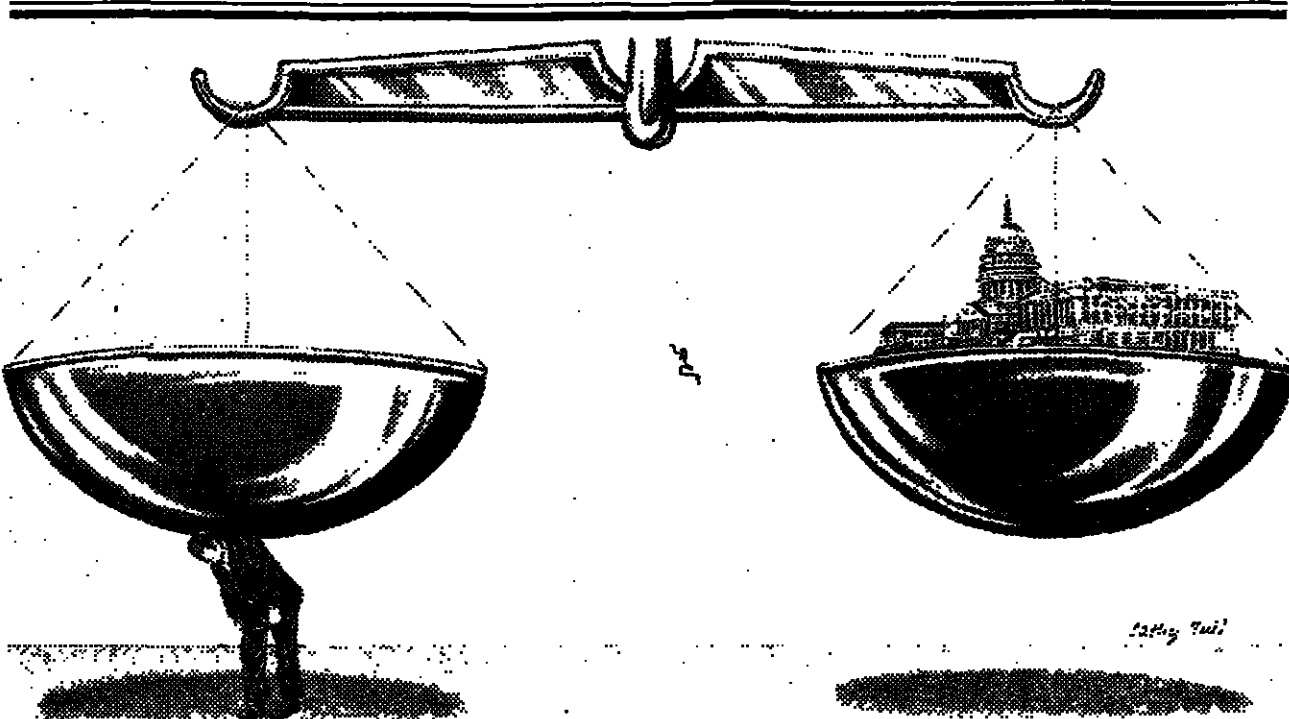
political opposition are the Labor Socialist Party and the National Unionist Progressive Party. Mr. Mubarak has been courting the Labor Party, and its chairman, Ibrahim Mahmoud Shukri, has supported him on several occasions. Other groups include Communists, Nasserists, and Islamic militants. Apart from the Islamic groups, none of these factions has a grassroots organization or mass following, although the others have significant followings among educated people in the cities.

Foreign policy also poses a number of challenges. Many Egyptians hope to restore Egypt's image as a nonaligned country. Popular goodwill

toward Israel will depend on its future behavior toward other Arab countries, the autonomy talks, and the Palestinian issue. Finally, as Egypt's interests begin once again to converge with those of other Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, many Arab governments are reconsidering relations with Egypt, and several have shown their willingness to resume diplomatic relations.

Today, at a delicate moment in foreign and domestic affairs, Egypt's leaders face a revolution of hopes. To a great extent, the country's future depends on the decisions President Mubarak makes during the coming few months.

Ali E. Hillal Dessouki teaches political science at Cairo University. He has taught at the University of California at Los Angeles and Princeton University.



Chipping Away at Freedom

By Leon Friedman

Despite the Reagan Administration's assertion that it wants to cut back the power over people's lives that the Federal Government exercises, in fact in key areas it has moved in precisely the opposite direction.

To be sure, the business community has been promised less Federal oversight by regulatory agencies so that many companies may pursue mergers or pricing policies that previously had been given close scrutiny. The new freedom also enables businesses to pursue sharp practices that formerly were inhibited.

But ordinary citizens, particularly the weak and the poor, are not as lucky. For them, the Reagan Administration's policies mean less freedom rather than more.

That is true because the chief danger to a citizen's freedom in this country has come not from the administrative bureaucracy that is the target of President Reagan's barbs but rather

from state governments that have enacted racist laws or enforced racist policies, from local governments that have restrained free speech, and from police authorities (state and Federal) that have ignored constitutional limitations on their actions.

However, the power of the Federal Government, particularly that of Federal courts, has been brought to bear to counter such repressive actions. Congress has passed a series of laws expanding the use of Federal courts to counter discrimination based on race, sex, and age. The courts have allowed prisoners, mental patients, students, and the handicapped to sue government when their basic rights have been violated.

Principles of due process and equal protection under the law have been expanded. Recipients of government benefits have been afforded hearings to contest arbitrary and unreasonable withdrawal of those benefits. Our society has also built up other quasi-governmental institutions — for example, legal-aid offices and public-interest groups — to act as allies, spokesmen, and representatives of citizens fighting the actions of government.

What the Reagan Administration proposes to do is to destroy these checks and balances against government overreaching and against private discrimination toward the poorest and weakest members of society.

Although the Administration would not change the United States Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction, it would limit the jurisdiction of lower Federal courts in certain circumstances where the courts have stood firm in defense of individual freedom. It would change basic rules under which our liberties have been guaranteed — for example, it seeks to eliminate the exclusionary rule (a rule that prohibits the use in court of illegally seized evidence) as a protection of individual privacy against police intrusion. It would amend and restrict civil rights laws that allow suits by private persons against government. It would gut legal-service programs. It would stop government payment of counsel's fees to public-interest lawyers, removing an important incentive for lawsuits against government.

Furthermore, the Reagan Administration would amend the Freedom of Information Act (and already has changed the classification rule) to withdraw much information about the Government from public scrutiny. It has already given the Central Intelligence Agency power to operate in the United States. These are hardly the actions of an Administration that is trying to cut back on the power of the Federal bureaucracy.

In the name of family protection, the Reagan Administration would inject the Government into the most private decisions of people by seeking to eliminate abortions and by refusing contraceptive information to teenagers without parental knowledge and permission. The Family Protection Act, which the Administration announced that it supports, would give parents almost tyrannical control over their children by exempting the parents from the reach of child-abuse laws when they imposed "discipline or corporal punishment" on their children. (This is still another example of how the removal of Government power does not necessarily mean freedom but can simply lead to a different kind of oppression.) The act also prohibits Federal funds from being used to promote educational materials that

do not "contribute to the American way of life as it has been historically understood" — an invitation to rewrite all textbooks in the conservative mold.

As usual, the use of labels can be a method of deception. The Administration proposes to restrain those branches and programs of the Federal Government that have been most protective of individual freedom. Its notion of justice is not to remove Federal power evenly but only to withdraw that power where it has done the most good.

Leon Friedman, professor of law at Hofstra Law School, is a member of the executive council of the Committee for Public Justice, a civil rights organization.

WASHINGTON

Before the Battle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, May 15 — There are probably only a few days left now before Britain and Argentina either withdraw their forces from the Falkland Islands or fight a war neither of them wants. In this critical period, there have been some interesting developments:

• The Soviet Union has summoned the British Ambassador in Moscow to the foreign office to protest against the British naval blockade around the Falklands, and to lecture him on the doctrine of the freedom of the seas, which the British invented. This is the first time Moscow has intervened openly on the side of Argentina.

• Britain has recalled its ambassadors from the United States and the United Nations to review the efforts for a peaceful solution and to consider the possible reactions of the Soviet Union and the United States and other allies in the event of a British invasion.

• Meanwhile, Secretary of State Haig has gone off to Greece and Turkey, presumably to get a more detached view of the Falklands. And Washington, far from concentrating on this crisis, is now gossiping about President and Mrs. Reagan's expensive gifts and Attorney General Smith's tax shelters. As somebody has said, this is a funny town.

Taking these events in the order of their importance, the Soviet complaint against the British 200-mile keep-out order in the South Atlantic has some validity in international law, but it is no barrier to Soviet-Argentine trade, and is particularly mischievous and even ominous at this moment of decision between peace and war.

There is an uninterrupted movement of Soviet ships carrying grain from Argentina to the U.S.S.R., and presumably returning to Buenos Aires empty, but the British don't know. These ships might be carrying modern Soviet weapons that could threaten the security of the British armada. So far, there is no evidence to support this fear, so the British have been very careful to avoid a total embargo on Argentine trade, which might mean intercepting Soviet ships and creating a British-Soviet crisis, which the Thatcher Government in London doesn't need.

Nevertheless, Moscow has now indicated its opposition to the British and its support of Argentina, precisely at the moment when the Thatcher Government has made every reasonable proposal for a compromise settlement.

The Argentine Government, which is committed by the treaties of the United Nations and the Organization of American States not to use force or the threat of force to settle territorial disputes, has rejected this principle

and tried to kick the British out of the Falklands, without regard to the wishes of the people of those islands.

It deceived the President of the United States by rejecting his telephone calls until its invasion was underway. It refused Secretary of State Haig's compromise mediation proposals. It has opposed all suggestions that the disputed issues should be settled by arbitration in the United Nations, the World Court, or elsewhere. It is, oddly, not so mad at the British but at the United States, for supporting Washington's old ally in London.

Yet there may still be a chance, not much but some, that the United States and the Soviet Union may be able to agree in the next few days to help avoid a military battle around the Falklands.

The two major nuclear powers in Washington and Moscow have many more important questions to settle. President Reagan has put forward a proposal for the control of nuclear weapons in the last few days. He is going to Europe next month to talk to the allies about the economic chaos in the industrial world. At this point, he doesn't need a war in the Falklands, or an argument in Washington about his wife's dresses and diamonds, or his Attorney General's tax shelters.

Accordingly, in the most private communications, which I understand are going on, President Reagan has been suggesting that Washington and Moscow work together to avoid more trouble around the Falklands, and not allow this regional controversy to interfere with the larger problems about the control of military arms and economics in the world.

The Argentine Embassy here indicates privately that maybe the British would settle for the Georgia Islands and leave the Falklands to Argentina. The British don't think this is the sort of proposal that should be put to a gentleman, and would rather fight than agree to a fake compromise.

It could be that the United States, in these few critical days that are left, could decide the issue by making clear that it would not tolerate the success of Argentina's aggression, that it would give the British whatever military support they need to defend the security of their armada, and meanwhile work for a peaceful solution of the crisis.

The danger here now is that with Mr. Haig off in Greece, and the politicians preoccupied with Mrs. Reagan's dresses and borrowed jewels, that nothing much will be done, and the Administration will enjoy the last sunny days of May, and trust to luck that maybe the generals in Buenos Aires will finally come to their senses.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No Magic From High-Tech

By Flora Lewis

NEWPORT, R.I., May 15 — The search for some rational approach to the nuclear dilemma continues. A conference on "Security in an Insecure Age" at the Naval War College here reflected the contradictory jumble that emerges when people, including experts, try to reconcile hopes and fears.

As one important defense official said, the paradox is that nuclear war is absurd but the nuclear deterrent remains essential to prevent war or blackmail. Nobody has yet found a way around that, so arguments swirl about how to lessen the risk and yet keep high barriers against possible East-West conventional war.

One approach is technology. There is a push now, in the Pentagon with some Congressional support, for an anti-missile defense that could switch the unhappy pledge of "mutual assured destruction" into "mutual assured survival." The idea is attractive philosophically, despite the treaty against anti-ballistic missiles that is open to review this year. If both Americans and Russians could destroy each other's strategic missiles after launch, neither side would be tempted or frightened into a pre-emptive strike.

But would it work? The U.S. plans to spend what proponents consider a measly billion and a half dollars over the next five years to look into space-based lasers to kill missiles. Enthusiasts want at least double the research money.

Dr. Eugene Fubini, vice chairman of the Defense Science Board, crinkles his face in doubt and explains, "Possible, but . . ." The laser would be mounted on a satellite with a strong power source and would need perfect aim to detect and hit the missile as it climbed through the atmosphere.

Missiles are protected to withstand the tremendous heat of descent and a hit on the way down to target would be like bombing yourself. There are obvious countermeasures. A simple shield could protect the missile unless the laser burst lasts long enough to reach the metal skin through the first hole burned. The satellite would have to be visible to keep constant watch on missile launchers. It could

be hit by an anti-missile, not necessarily nuclear. That might be avoided by parking it far out in space, say 25,000 miles. But it would have to be brought closer before it could fire with reliable aim. All this would cost vast amounts to produce, estimated from \$10 billion to \$40 billion.

And by the time it could be deployed, Dr. Fubini, and therefore eventually his Soviet counterparts, would think up measures to counter the counter-countermeasures. It could go on and on and on. Pounding the arm of his chair, his voice rising louder and louder, he says the key to defense technology is "money, money, money." There is always a new expensive retort to every expensive solution.

The same is true of Stealth, the top-secret process being developed to make weapons almost invisible to radar and therefore almost invulnerable to defenders. An Advanced Technological Bomber (ATB) is being studied, possibly to replace B-1, to penetrate Soviet air defense much better — but it wouldn't be available until after 1990.

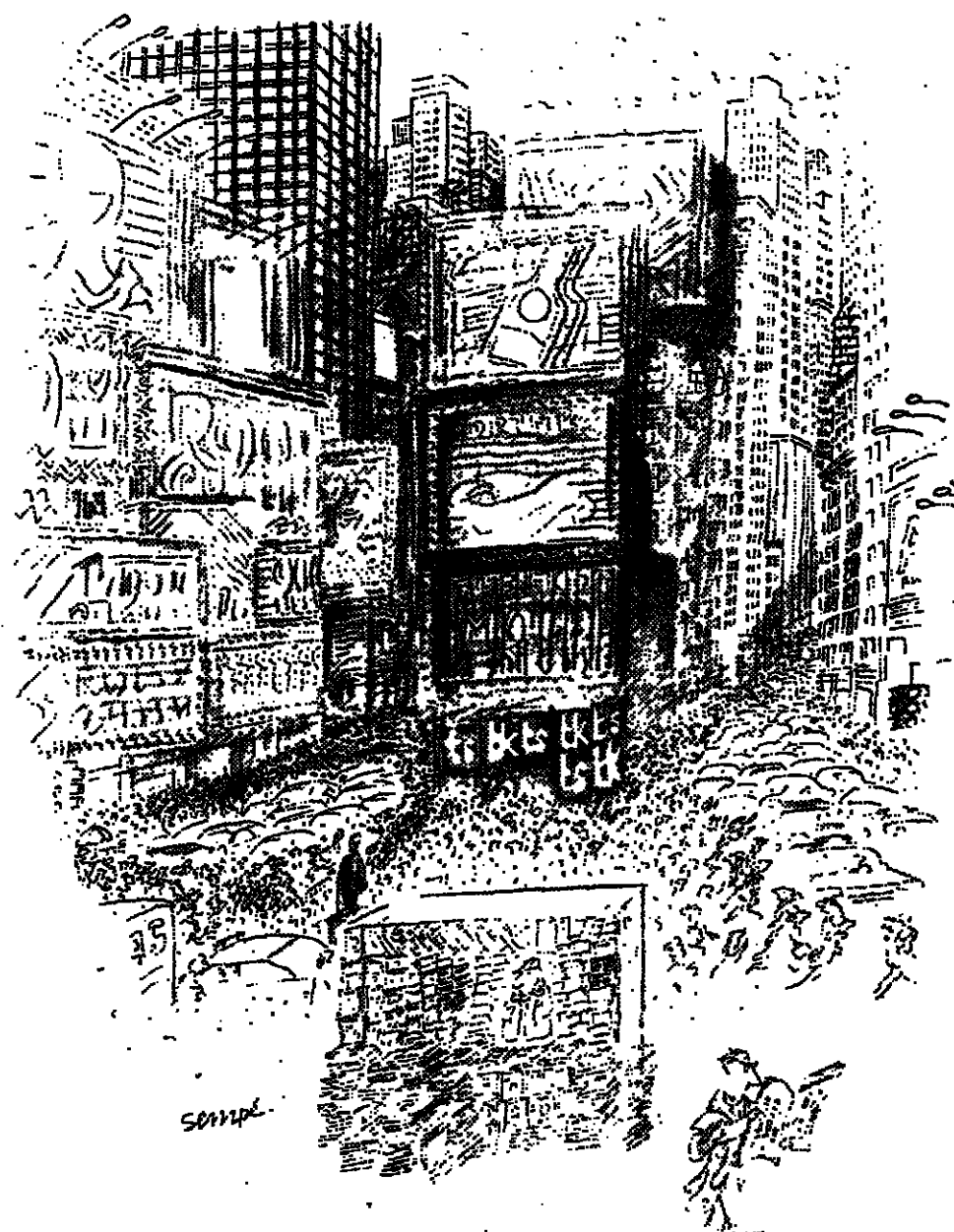
Stealth can also be used with cruise missiles and other arms, the kind so effectively demonstrated in the Falkland Islands. If one side had "stealthy" missiles there, the other would have been helpless. But an enormously increased and expensive multiplication of radar screens could give protection.

The dispute about whether to build a few huge carriers or more smaller ones also implies a willingness to rebuild new escorts capable of coping with "stealthy" attack once a potential enemy devises it, which is sure to happen. The ideas only buy time until more money has to be spent to overcome countermeasures. In modern weaponry, the offense is most likely to remain ahead of defense. There is no end to this spiral.

Most military men, quite as much as the rest of us, recognize that "mutual assured destruction" is unacceptable, and yet no other nuclear strategy looks better. Limited nuclear war is also unacceptable, and could easily escalate. War games, devised here and at other U.S. defense establishments, reveal a tremendous reluctance to engage in combat that could go nuclear except when irrationality is deliberately introduced in the scenario.

So there is no answer but negotiation, no magic technological formula man can devise to remove the danger of holocaust already devised, no likely "breakthrough" that could settle the balance for good.

As Albert Einstein foresaw, everything in the world has changed but ourselves. Man is still a pugnacious, tribal, domineering animal. The scientists offer no solution for that. The political leaders and their peoples must grope for one.



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These times demand The Times.

The New York Times

Arts & Leisure

By ANNA QUINDLEN

If there is a perfect 10 in the movies today, it may be Aileen Quinn, a little girl who seems as though she was born to be just that age. She will be 11 in a month, and right now, with her turned-down white anklets, turned-up snub nose, hailstorm of freckles and chubby cheeks, Aileen is quite simply, the epitome of kid: friendly, full of fidgets, with a patina of precocity over a personality that is pure child.

She is also, just at the moment, the star of a \$40 million all-singing, all-dancing extravaganza of a movie. At the center of the screen version of the Broadway hit "Annie," which opens next Friday at Loews Astor Plaza and other theaters in New York City following a benefit premiere for PBS at Radio City Music Hall tomorrow, there needed to be a kid who was somehow the quintessence of kid. After casting directors cast about for a year, in a search likened to the one for an actress to play Scarlett O'Hara, they found Aileen: more spunk than sugar and spice, more pugnacious than pretty. She thinks it was neat that they picked her to portray the legendary orphan adopted by a fabulously wealthy financier. Neat is one of Aileen's favorite words. Fun is the other. Making a movie was fun; so were Carol Burnett and Albert Finney, with whom she co-starred. So are Pac-Man, the Pizza Hut in her hometown of Yardley, Pa., playing soccer and riding bikes with her friends at Grey Nun Academy there, and having room service breakfast ordered up in the Essex House, which is where she is giving interviews with her mother, Helenann.

"It was really fun making the film," said Aileen, sitting on the couch in her suite and trying to read from the reporter's notebook, swinging her feet and tugging at her little knit dress. "I thought I did pretty good. I was really impressed. I thought some parts turned out pretty funny, like where I was beating up the boys? That was good. I liked the tough scenes. I like being tough. It's kind of fun. I like to act out how I'm not in real life. The dramatic scenes were harder for me 'cause I'm not that used to being sad. You know, I'm pretty young so I haven't been sad that many times in my life. It's good to think about something really sad — like if you have a grandfather and he might be real sick or be in the hospital."

So far, all of this life is fun, although there are some things that are dumb, like people who ask Aileen how she feels about getting married when she isn't even interested in boys, or who ask her about cinematic influences on her acting when she's hardly ever allowed to watch television and can't remember seeing anything but "Superman II" and "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

But those are just minor irritants, like the hard plastic rollers her mother used to curl her hair before they discovered foam rubber, or the strip of yellow at the bottom of her naturally brown hair caused by its transformation, for the six months of "Annie" filming, to "Orphan Annie" red. Otherwise, Aileen is doing just exactly what she wants to do. She thinks acting is so much fun that she wants to do it for the rest of her life, although as Shirley

The Film Annie Speaks Her Mind

Temple and Margaret O'Brien could tell her, only time will tell about that.

"I started studying tap and ballet when I was 4 at the Knecht Ballet Academy in Levittown," she says, still spying on the notebook. "You spelled Knecht all wrong. Here, I'll write it." Aileen cannot quite remember back to age 4, and why she suddenly took up dance. "I don't really know why," she says, crinkling up her freckled face. "When I was little didn't you want me to have lessons, Mom?"

Mom is sitting in an armchair, watching Aileen and smiling. Helenann Quinn has the kind of Dresden blonde looks that are often considered desirable in children, not a bit like the spiffy cuteness of her daughter's. She was an actress herself, in the usual summer stock and U.S.O. troupes and national tours, before her marriage to Andrew Quinn. "I put it on the back burner to raise a family," she says. She was recently an elementary school teacher, and still performs in community theater and parish church productions. She says she has never pushed her daughter, and her daughter says she does not have a stage mother. "That's a mom who pushes her child ahead, isn't

No' with all the gestures and I said, 'O.K., Aileen, you can audition.'"

"And I got the part," says Aileen, grinning. "She got a part in 'Annie Get Your Gun,'" says her mother.

"She didn't expect me to be that kind of person," says Aileen, straightening her skirt.

"She was the little girl in kindergarten and first grade who was afraid to raise her hand," says Mrs. Quinn. "It just wasn't Aileen."

But it was Aileen, over and over again, more auditions, more acceptances, recitals, commercials. "I did Northern Bathroom Tissue, Planter's Cheese Balls, Shake and Bake, Crest, Tell-O, and Chew Susie Chew," says Aileen, counting on her fingers. "That's a doll. You could make her eat. That one was national."

Two summers ago, months after she became one of the 8,000 little girls interviewed for the movie role, she was selected to be the "swing orphan" in the Broadway cast of "Annie." She understudied all five of the supporting children and knew only performance by performance which part she would play. She also commuted from

"The freckles didn't hurt," says Mrs. Quinn. And so the hair was dyed, and the pair were off, to Hollywood and location shots. It was fun. Albert Finney, in his first musical role, "tried really hard and did a good job," says his co-star. Carol Burnett "used to crack me up on the set," even though Aileen had never seen her perform before. And director John Huston was a big success. "I know a lot of people say he's very strict but if you know him as a person he's really a nice person," says Aileen. And Columbia Pictures provided a pleasant little bungalow, and Mr. Quinn came out to the West Coast twice.

"My dad seems pretty proud of me," says Aileen. "A couple weeks ago I went to his work and gave a little speech and signed autographs. Now I know what you're going to ask me — what he does. Mom..."

"He's a product control specialist in the aerospace division at General Electric," says Mrs. Quinn.

"I can never get it," says the little girl who is on-screen for roughly 75 percent of "Annie" and has pretty close to an A average at the private Roman Catholic school she attends in Yardley.

Now she is almost 11, a perfect 10, spontaneous and



Alan Pappas from Los Angeles

Aileen Quinn plays the title role in "Annie."

it?" Aileen says. "I guess that's what it means but maybe I'm wrong. I don't think my mother's a stage mother at all. She's a real good mom."

"Whenever we start something new," adds Mrs. Quinn, leaning on the stage mother appellation, "the first initial meeting you can sense it in the air, that that's what they're thinking. But after a day or two they get to know you and then they forget about that. I started sending her to dance class because she needed the companionship of other children. Because there were not that many her age right around our house. I had no interest in seeing her as Ann Miller."

"But then when I was 7," continues Aileen, as though that was a very long time ago, "I decided I wanted to be in show business because my mom was auditioning for something and I said I wanted to."

Mrs. Quinn picks up the story. "I said 'Aileen, you know how to dance but you don't know how to sing and you have got to be able to act.' And she said 'I'll sing one of your songs. And she sang 'I'm Just a Girl Who Can't Say

Yardley to New York City twice a day, two hours a trip on the train."

"It was tiring," says Mrs. Quinn. "But you couldn't pay for an acting course that would give you what she got from that."

Meanwhile, the casting director Gordon True was looking for Annie. "I needed a child with charisma who was shorter than 4 feet 6 inches," was how Mr. True put it at the time. Hundreds of little girls all over the country sang "Tomorrow" with varying degrees of success. Five hundred were videotaped, and among them was Aileen. Even then, Mr. True thought she had potential. "She was so bright and sparky, with a sense of humor — a real little girl," he said. Nine semifinalists were sent to Los Angeles to be coached for the role. And then finally, in January 1981, Aileen was chosen.

"I don't really know why," she says, squirming a little. "I saw the screen test right after I did it and it was pretty good. But there were so many kids who did their best and everything."

having so much fun she always seems to be laughing or smiling or grinning. She seems not amazed or impressed, only pleased by the billboards of herself in the Columbia Pictures hallways or on the sides of buildings. "When I saw myself I started giggling," she says of seeing "Annie." "I don't know how to explain it — it's like a shy feeling. But then when the film was like halfway through I got sort of calmed down."

"My concern isn't so much for what she's doing now," says Mrs. Quinn. "My concern is with the end result as a human being."

"You want me to stay a little girl, right?" says Aileen.

"I want you to stay a good kid. You're going to mature and grow up, but if you stay as good a human being as you are now, you'll be fine. And I'll be happy."

"I don't think my head will ever get big," says Aileen. Then she crossed her eyes, puffed out her cheeks as though her head was swelling, and fell back on the couch, giggling madly.

Missing The Many Moods Of the Durable Billy Wilder

By JANET MASLIN

Billy Wilder was honored at the recent Film Society of Lincoln Center gala, and he was eminently deserving of the tribute. But in some respects, he wasn't the ideal honoree.

The evening, a black tie event attended by the patrons and benefactors of Lincoln Center, was a program of film clips and testimonials meant to summarize the career of this distinguished veteran director. And it did touch on many important aspects of Mr. Wilder's work, with the possible exception of this one: It's unlikely that any wily, wisecracking character in a Wilder movie would be caught dead, or even straight-faced, at an affair of this kind. For one thing, the prevailing skepticism of his outlook renders Billy Wilder an unusual subject for dewy-eyed testimonial treatment, as does the scope of his career. For another, he has made great films and dreadful ones, large ones and small, films that work delicately and others that are tasteless through and through. This kind of variety isn't easily encapsulated in a single evening's program.

Mr. Wilder appeared pleased, even thrilled, about so prestigious a tribute. But in some circles, he was thought to have had a bad attitude about the fete. "Wilder Bites the Hand That Barely Feeds Him at Lincoln Center

'The prevailing skepticism of his outlook renders Billy Wilder an unusual subject for dewy-eyed testimonial treatment, as does the scope of his career.'

Gala," said the headline in Variety two days later. In the accompanying article, Mr. Wilder's funny, trenchant, mildly subversive closing remarks were deemed irreverent, as when he observed of Hollywood: "The industry is intensive care. They call in lawyers, agents, supermarket operators and soft drink distributors. And they all come up with the same answer: 'Get Richard Pryor.'" Later, Mr. Wilder summed up his views of today's film industry by comparing current filmmaking to cooking: "They can build the perfect kitchen — microwave oven, garbage compactor, dishwasher and Cuisinart. But where is the food?"

A truncated version of Mr. Wilder's speech was telecast on PBS, but he was cut off in midstream. This was only one of the many mishaps that marked the evening. For the first time, the gala was being broadcast live, and its audience — accustomed to making a leisurely, glamorous stroll into Avery Fisher Hall — was barely seated when the program began. The film clips were received politely but without the warmth that might have been expected. The speakers — Shirley MacLaine of Mr. Wilder's "The Apartment" and "Irma La Douce," Horst Buchholz

and Pamela Tiffin of his "One, Two, Three," Ginger Rogers of "The Major and the Minor" — were surprisingly humorous as they lauded the work of a filmmaker as funny as this one.

Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau, stars of Mr. Wilder's "The Fortune Cookie" and "Buddy Buddy," were amiable as they looked back on the Mr. Wilder's work, but they were seen only in a film clip, since they were unable to attend the gala in person. Only the remarks by Mr. Wilder himself, and by I.A.L. Diamond, his longtime screenwriting collaborator, conveyed the savvy, worldly, wickedly funny spirit of Mr. Wilder's best comedies, such as "The Seven Year Itch" or "Some Like It Hot." Or the knowingness and cunning of Wilder dramas such as "Witness For The Prosecution," "Double Indemnity" and "Stalag 17."

What is a gala tribute really for? In past years, the Film Society has honored Bob Hope, Barbara Stanwyck, Fred Astaire, Charles Chaplin, Alfred Hitchcock, John Huston, and Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward (jointly) at similar galas. On this list, there are much better candidates than Mr. Wilder for an evening celebrating that which is uncomplicatedly lovable in somebody's work. Even Mr. Wilder's fondest fans would acknowledge that it's a lot easier to feel that way about Fred Astaire than it is about Billy Wilder.

One important feature of Mr. Wilder's career, and one that could not be adequately explained during the course of the gala, is that he has made bad films along with sublime ones, and that his is an extraordinary endurance record. Unlike many of his contemporaries, not to mention some of the more transient talents of today, Mr. Wilder hasn't been stopped by flops. His unsuccessful films — and his record includes a doozy or two — merely make the high points of his half-century-long career look all that higher. When an evening honoring Mr. Wilder juxtaposes clips from the failures, such as "Kiss Me, Stupid," "Buddy Buddy" and "Avanti!," with clips from "Some Like It Hot" and "Sunset Boulevard," it must surely confuse anyone not thoroughly familiar with the ups and downs of Mr. Wilder's work. Similarly, his well-documented streak of vulgarity — represented here especially by the "Kiss Me, Stupid" and "Avanti!" clips — seems especially rude if there's no insight into how this fits into the body of his work.

The gala did give a sense of Mr. Wilder's versatility. As the screenwriter who co-wrote "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" and "Ninotchka," he could be witty and romantic; he was even more so directing Audrey Hepburn in "Sabrina" and "Love In The Afternoon." Directing "Stalag 17" or the courtroom drama "Witness For The Prosecution," he could generate suspense, mystery, and a sense of his characters' human fallibility. With "The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes," which was unaccountably not represented at the gala, he offered a particularly intricate blend of love, legend, intrigue and mistrust. The sex comedies, "Some Like It Hot" and "The Seven Year Itch," are more than just funny. And the romances, from "Irma La Douce" to "The Apartment," are richer and more droll than simple love stories. The most cynical of Mr. Wilder's movies, like "Ace In The Hole" and "The Fortune Cookie," are so tough they're positively blistering.

Could a gala possibly capture all the moods of so varied a career? Could any testimonial even come close? The most the Billy Wilder gala accomplished, aside from giving Mr. Wilder some of the enduring recognition he richly deserves, was to pique the audience's interest in the whole movies from which the clips had been excerpted.



Bridge the Gap

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ALL SPRING-FLOWERING bulbs are now past, but do not pull the leaves out until they have yellowed or died down completely. Narcissus, hyacinths and most small bulbs may be left in the ground. Tulips are better dug up and stored in a cool, dry place. When lifting tulip bulbs, divide them into two groups; those not less than about 2 cm. thick, which will bloom next season, and then the smaller bulbets, which will produce only leaves next season and flowers probably only after 2 or 3 years. Keep both groups in dry sand, vermiculite or sawdust, and dust the whole collection with sulphur powder against rot and fungus diseases.

Feed your fuchsias to keep up their vigour. Apply guano or bone-meal (one teaspoon per plant every 2 weeks) or 2 teaspoons of osmotek once for the whole season.

This is the time to propagate camellias and azaleas by air-layering. A branch of the plant is lowered down to the ground surface and "wounded" on the underside by a slight cut with a razor blade. Cover the entire branch except a few centimetres at the top, with soil and held down by a stone. Water both the mother plant and the layered branch regularly. Don't look for quick results — rooting takes three months or more, depending upon the species and the plant's condition.

In the cooler climate of the hills, plant more gladiolus corms just now. Set them out near a fence or a wall for wind protection, 2-3 cm. deep and 15-20 cm. apart. Gladiolus corms, 3-4 together, may be in a bucket, but don't forget to insert a long stick; this flower grows 80-100 cm. high and should be staked. If you plant a few gladioli now and a few more 2 weeks later, you will prolong the flower show. When buying gladiolus corms, pick those already showing signs of sprouting.

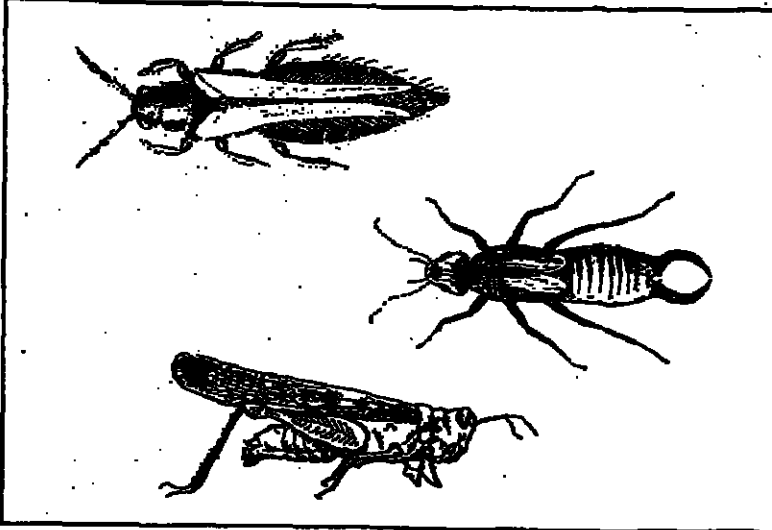
MANY FAMILIES have not achieved the dream of owning a little garden, but nearly everybody has a balcony, and spring is the ideal time to beautify your environment with a decorative balcony garden. It will provide beauty all summer long and in the autumn too, when it is so pleasant to relax and rest on the balcony.

Balcony boxes, by the way, need not be restricted to a wall, fence or the sides of the balcony. Put them in living room or kitchen windows. Most summer flowers like sun, but there are also a few that will succeed on the north side of a building, receiving early morning sun from the east and some rays from the west in late afternoon. Plants that will grow well in partial shade include busy Lizzie (*Impatiens balsamina*), *basmat hagina* (in Hebrew), tuberous begonia and fuchsia.

In sunny spots, plant gazania propagated easily by rooted runners, and marguerites (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*). The latter with its white flowers holding a yellow heart, form a lovely bush.

Spring into action

GARDENER'S CORNER/Walter Frankl



Three garden pests: the thrip, the earwig and the grasshopper.

When they become too large, and the roots to crowded, transplant to bigger containers or set out in the garden. Propagate by stem cuttings. When they are cut down after the flowers fade, they often flower a second time. Other suggestions for a sunny balcony are creeping verbenas, available at nurseries in blue, purple, red, pink and white.

A good colour combination are low-growing tagetes (orange or yellow), lobelia (light or dark blue) and striped petunias (red and white or purple and white). Verbenas may be also combined with miniature sunflowers (grow from seed) or dwarf dahlias (purchase plants), which nurseries are offering now in small pots.

Portulaca seedlings should not be mixed with others in balcony boxes. They bloom all summer in nearly all colours, creating a low-growing carpet that will surprise you every morning with blooms of many colours.

The most common, and easy-going perennial for the balcony is the geranium, and there is a wide variety from which to choose. Geranium succeed in direct sun and their fleshy, succulent stems and leaves are more drought-resistant than other plants.

Another attractive balcony combination is white or yellow snapdragons with red carnations. Visit a well-established nursery and choose your own favourites.

To save money, you can grow most of your balcony plants for late summer and autumn decoration by yourself. Punch drainage holes in the bottom of the dry containers in which strawberries are sold. Cover the holes with a crockery shard or small rock and fill the "seed boxes"

with equal parts of peat and sand. Thinly scatter seed over the ground surface. This is called broadcast sowing. Give the seed a slight cover of sand and water carefully, using a small watering can with a roseette. In about 3-4 weeks, seedlings will be ready to be transplanted into yoghurt cups, which should be filled with rich garden soil. Later, when seedlings have 6 leaves or more, they will be ready to go into their final home in balcony containers.

Lawns. In warmer regions, rich in sunshine, regular mowing has already become a must. In Jerusalem and other hilly regions, the grass is still in a state of awakening from winter dormance. To encourage quicker sprouting, you may provide a light dressing of nitrogenous fertilizer like sulphate of ammonia or urea. Municipal gardeners may be covering grassy areas in public gardens or along highway islands with a thick layer of dried cow manure or compost, but I would not recommend the same in a private garden, where the "green carpet" is frequently used by the whole family for lawn games or picnics.

Give your lawn a sprinkling immediately after providing any top dressing of chemical plant food. Don't forget to clear away all lawn edges — use a special edge-cutting tool, a spade or a pair of ordinary garden shears — before lawn runners get out of control and disturb garden beds.

Melons. Small, locally grown sweet melons (tennis ball size), are in demand in Europe and have become an Israeli export item. This year, these veined, juicy fruits with a netted skin and a delicious taste have been also offered at greengrocers. Whether you call them cantaloupes or muskmelons,

they are members of the gourd family, which originally developed in Iran. The name "cantaloupe" derives from the seeds brought in the 15th century from Armenia to the garden of the papal estate of Cantaluppe (Ancona), where they were grown and developed.

Primarily a warm weather crop, melons require more space than the average home garden can spare. Owners of greenhouses, however, can grow special varieties, which climb on nets or wire fences. Another obstacle for the amateur gardener is the fact that melons take a long time to ripen, about 4 months. Rich, light soil, containing an abundance of organic plant food, is a definite requirement. Melons like it hot and dry, and do better with too little water than too much.

They prefer a moderately acid, sandy soil with a pH of 6 or so, just a little below neutral. Soak seeds in lukewarm water overnight and sow in "hills," putting 6-8 seeds in each one. Later thin to 2-3 plants for each hill. A melon is ready for picking when the cap growing at the point where stem meets the fruit comes free with a light twist.

Pests. Warm spring weather means insects pest control, but one of the most important aspects of pest control in the garden is not to over-react to the first chewed leaf or stem.

Natural predators such as birds should be encouraged to come into the garden by planting the berry shrubs, which attract them — a very positive step towards pest control. Confine the use of sprays to infestations that defy natural methods of control.

Most plants are able to withstand all but very severe attacks. Birds will usually provide the necessary control and man need not introduce expensive sprays with a detrimental effect on the environment. Shown here are three of the many damaging insects that birds will destroy.

Thrips are minute insects which attack young leaves and flowers, often causing distortion of growth, especially on roses.

Leaf-eating grasshoppers usually are found as individuals and do not cause damage to a great extent.

Earwigs are well-known for their healthy appetite for young plant tips and flower petals.



(Leonard Freed)

A place in the sun

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH/Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE ULTRA-ORTHODOX *haredi* community in Israel, which appeared 50 years ago to be eroding under modern influences, is now thriving, with an economic and demographic vitality it has never known before.

Dr. Menahem Friedman, a sociologist at Bar-Ilan University, noted at a recent seminar in Jerusalem that modern urban life has permitted the *haredim*, with their values and organization, to cope even better than conventional citizens.

"Modern society has lost faith in its way," he said. "This includes Israeli society, which was an ascetic-pioneering society that has changed."

The *haredim*, he said, have managed to retain their values, including asceticism and a detachment from material values.

A major change in the *haredi* community is the wealth that the modern economy has permitted it to accrue. "This was not so in the past," said Friedman. "They are a tremendous economic force."

The community was involved in large transfers of funds between Israel and the Diaspora, he said, and also had funds to invest.

The *haredim* had the economic resources now to build and maintain their own educational institutions, basic to the propagation of their way of life.

"They have full control of the socialization process, from childhood to adulthood," he said. This includes control over education, housing, economic activity and, not least, marriage choices.

"There is a feeling that the world, which once seemed closed to *haredim*, is open to them. In the

haredi courts, the telephones ring all day with calls from abroad." An examination of a sample of *haredi* marriages in Israel showed that in a quarter of the cases, one of the partners was from abroad, said Friedman.

A major change in the *haredi* community, he said, is its attitude towards the Israeli authorities. "In the past, the authorities had been perceived as bearing an ideology directly contrary to that of the *haredim* and as having a conscious desire to uproot religion from the country. Now, as their feeling of security grows, the *haredim* are willing to take money for education, for instance, without feeling that the authorities want to impose their ideology upon them."

The seminar was sponsored by the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies.

To honor one of its founding fathers, Baron Edmond de Rothschild...

Israel's Official Coin Commemorating Independence Day, 1982



The 80's of the 19th Century was a time of turbulence in Jewish life. It was a time of pogroms and death. It was a time of survival and rebirth. After almost 2000 years of exile, Jews went back to the land of their forefathers. A homeland they never lost, the land of Israel.

At that very time, one man stood apart. Baron Edmond de Rothschild. A practical visionary who believed that the essence of Torah was based on physical sustenance. The continuation of survival indeed.

Typically, he tackled the problem in his own practical fashion. Establish an expanding network of farming settlements in the land of Israel. Strengthen those existing but foundering, add new and strongly self-sufficient ones. It became a lifework to which he lent all his great talents and wealth. And one of the most illustrious names in Europe.

Baron Edmond de Rothschild did more than any other single individual to successfully establish and directly support Jewish farming settlements there. The result was a foundation upon which Israel was built.

This Independence Day coin is dedicated to his memory. The coin bears a sculpted portrait on the reverse and face values "10 Sheqalim" (gold) and "2 Sheqalim" (silver) on the obverse. As well as the legend, "Centenary of His First Settlement Activities in Eretz Israel."



It is struck in Gold/900, diameter 30mm, weight 17.28 gm. Proof, Silver/850, diameter 37mm, weight 28.8 gm. Proof and BU. Maximum minting: Gold 6,000; Silver Proof 12,000; BU 18,000.

Proceeds from the sale of this coin are earmarked for the improvement of Israel's landscape, its national parks and gardens, the excavation of antiquities and general nature conservation.

Order forms were mailed to all eligible subscribers registered prior to March 19, 1982. Subscribers who have not received an order form should contact our office for a duplicate, using this coupon. Orders must be postmarked on or before June 18, 1982. First come, first served.

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11 years in the black despite world slump Zim reports \$10.39m. profit

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Zim made a net profit of \$10.39 million on a turnover of \$738m. during 1981, the 11th straight year of profitability for the company, despite the continuing slump in world shipping.

Comparable figures for the previous year were a \$9.92m. profit on a turnover of \$707m., according to information released by the company spokesman yesterday. He noted that the dollar profits had been calculated at the rates prevailing at the end of 1980 and 1981. The profit in shekels was \$162.2m. in 1981 and \$174.9m. the year before. During 1981 Zim carried a total

of 8.2m. tons of cargo, similar to its 1980 volume. This included 6.2m. tons carried on the home routes for Israel's overseas trade, while international shipping accounted for 54 per cent of the income.

During 1981 Zim sold off three ships and collected insurance on two ships which were lost at sea, but the combined income was less than the total net profit.

On the other hand, Zim took delivery of two new large container ships, costing \$68m. during the year. Another four ships are being built for the company at a total cost of \$150m. for delivery during the next 18 months. This is in addition to a \$35m. container ship delivered at the beginning of this year.

Arab states agree to attend Cairo trade meet

CAIRO (UPI). — Iraq, Jordan, Morocco and North Yemen have officially agreed to participate in an international conference on trade scheduled to be held early November in Cairo. This was reported yesterday by the weekly magazine *Rose El-Youssef*. The magazine did not elaborate.

Seventeen Arab states have ruptured ties with Egypt in protest of

concluding the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Rose El-Youssef said the Sudan has informed Egypt of the outcome of recent Iraqi-Sudanese contacts "held at the highest levels." Although the magazine did not go into details, it is believed these contacts were aimed at bringing Egypt back into the Arab fold. Sudan is one of the only three Arab states maintaining relations with Egypt.

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Israel Lands Administration Southern District
Local Council Sderot, Yeruham, Mitzpe Ramon and Dimona
Ministry of Construction and Housing Negev District

BUILD YOUR HOME in Sderot, Yeruham, Mitzpe Ramon and Dimona

Several plots are still available in the above areas, in the "Build Your Home" framework. These plots will be allotted to the public on the basis of updated land value and development outlook. Other conditions are as published in the original prospectuses, and are subject to changes related to these publications.

The plots will be allotted to the public from Tuesday, May 18, 1982 at 10 a.m., on a first come first served basis, and will be raffled off amongst those present at the time indicated as the beginning of registration.

A bank cheque in the sum of IS. 20,000 as down payment for the lease, must be deposited during registration to be held at the Lands Administration offices.

Further details are available at the District office, Rehov Ben-Zvi, Beersheba, above the Yehalom halls. This notice is valid until August 18, 1982.

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FOREIGN CURRENCY

Friday's foreign exchange rates against the Israeli Shekel, for U.S. dollar transactions under \$3,000 and transactions of other currencies under the equivalent of \$500.

	Selling	Buying
US\$	21.1230	20.9170
DM	6.1596	6.0669
Swiss FR	10.8811	10.7760
Strling	35.4967	35.1212
French FR	3.5046	3.4702
Dutch G	8.2447	8.1843
Austrian SR(10)	12.9988	12.8720
Swedish KR	3.6599	3.6241
Deutch KR	3.6763	3.6405
West German KR	3.5441	3.5095
Finland MK	4.6892	4.6527
Canadian S	17.0436	16.8774
Real	16.8738	16.7077
Australian S	22.3956	22.1772
Belgian FR(10)	4.8425	4.7952
Yen(100)	19.4000	19.2525
Italian Lira(1000)	16.4493	16.2889

GOLD: \$31.25/31.75/oz.

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

	1 month	3 months
US\$	1.8223/23	per \$
DM	2.3078/88	per \$
Swiss FR	1.9450/55	per \$
French FR	6.0275/00	per \$
Italian Lira	1293.00/50	per \$
Dutch G	2.5500/05	per \$
West German KR	5.9590/10	per \$
Denmark KR	7.8280/05	per \$
Yen	236.05/20	per \$
Swedish KR	5.7705/25per \$	

FORWARD RATES:

	1 month	3 months
US\$	1.8232/70	1.8293/15
DM	2.2852/88	2.2737/48
Swiss FR	1.8232/27	1.8293/12

DRIVE CAREFULLY

Higher prices in mixed trading

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
TEL AVIV. — A moderate upward pattern prevailed in yesterday's trading, although overall conditions remained quite volatile. Turnovers receded considerably to just under \$364m. Statistics followed a 2:1 pattern regarding "buyers only" and "sellers only." There were eight of the former and four of the latter. High-flyers bested big losers by a similar ratio. There were 37 issues that advanced by more than 5% while 19 issues fell by 5% or more.

The index-linked bond market performed in its usual preordained pattern, as gains of up to 0.5% predominated.

Commercial banks moved slightly higher, but mortgage bank issues, on balance, moved lower.

Some sharp price swings were visible in the insurance group. Reinsurance 0.1 and Shahar (r) were both 10% winners. Yardenia 0.1 was

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

up by 6.6%, but Aryeh was 5.3% lower. In the service group Cold Storage 0.1 was up by 10%, while Lighterage 0.5 was up by 5%.

There was plenty of two-way action in the land development group. Arledan 0.1 was up by 10%, while HLB Real Estate 0.1 fell by a similar margin. Rassco ordinary gained 7.9%.

Industrials trended higher in volatile trading action. Ten per cent gains included: Tromasbest 1.0 and Man 5.0. Ten per cent losers included Assis debenture, Kalil 1.0.

Commercial Banks & Bankholding				Insurance				Industrials				Investment & Holding Companies							
Closing price	Volume	Change	Change in %	Closing price	Volume	Change	Change in %	Closing price	Volume	Change	Change in %	Closing price	Volume	Change	Change in %				
Commercial Banks & Bankholding																			
TDB prf	25390	1.5	n.c.	Clal lease 0.1 r	488	56.9	+14	+2.1	Urdan 0.1 r	1000	81.6	n.c.	Unico r	990	135.5	+87	+5.1		
IDB r	2045	201.5	+9	+4	Clal Lease 0.5 r	507	31.5	+19	+3.6	Urdan 0.5 r	920	32.9	+40	+4.5	Unico b	992	28.8	n.c.	
IDB prf A	2045	28.4	+9	+4	Clal Lease on A	249	10.5	—	—1.6	Urdan 0.2 r	1100	42.2	n.c.		IDB devel. r	1272	534.3	n.c.	
IDB prf B	2045	10.0	n.c.		Clal Lease sc 1	138.5	53.0	-2.5	-1.5	Eibit 1.0 r	5150	41.0	+10	+2	IDB devel. op 1	1281	32.0	n.c.	
IDB prf C	2045	20.1	+1.5	+3	Insurance				Aliance r	—	—	—	Incoha	589	22.2	+50	+9.0		
IDB prf D	2045	10.0	+1.5	+3	Aryeh r	1190	207.4	-55.0	-3.5	Alaska Sport 1.0	1290	256.0	+10	+8	Eliger r	5298	80.1	-379	-4.6
IDB prf E	2045	12.7	n.c.		Aryeh op r	12000.0	1.1	-609.0	-5.0	Alaska Sport 3.0	726	75.1	n.c.		Eliger b	6128	2.0	n.c.	
IDB prf F	2045	11.3	n.c.		Aryeh op r 1	853.0	5.8	n.c.		Alaska Sport op 1	525	171.6	n.c.		Elmeri r	2301	26.5	+131	+5.4
IDB prf G	2045	20.7	+2	+3	Aryeh op r 2	1200.0	41.7	-110.0	-8.2	Alca 0.1 r	2075	15.3	+10	+1	Elmeri b	2121	41.2	+19	+4.5
IDB prf H	2045	1.4	+5	+1	Aryeh op r 3	500.0	263.9	+29.0	+2.5	Alca 0.25 r	732	198.5	—	—	Amisair pref	4315	1.3	n.c.	
IDB prf I	2045	12.0	+5	+2	Reinsuranc 0.1 r	2062.0	24.2	+157.0	+10.0	Alca 0.5 r	1200	12.7	-7	-0.5	Amisair no div	4315	1.3	n.c.	
IDB prf J	2045	19.2	n.c.		Reinsuranc 0.5 r	2062.0	39.5	+50.0	+2.5	Alca op 1	725	158.0	-5	-0.3	Amisair opt	5000	3.4	+50	+1.4
IDB prf K	2045	61.5	n.c.		Hadar 1.0	1000.0	12.7	n.c.		Electra 0.1 r	1281	5.1	20	-1.6	Afik 1.0	730	52.7	+17	+2.3
IDB prf L	2045	2.9	+3	+3	Hadar 5.0	1380.0	50.0	+50.0	+2.9	Electra 0.5 r	1853	8.0	-57	-3.0	Afik 5.0	430	16.0	n.c.	
IDB prf M	2045	157.2	+25	+3.0	Hastanah r	700.0	196.0	n.c.		Electra op 1	640.0	5.5	n.c.		Central Trade	1570	32.9	+75	+4.5
IDB prf N	2045	38.4	+25	+1.0	Hastanah b	1803.0	0.8	n.c.		Electra op 2	484	77.6	n.c.		Inv Paz b	2478	2.9	n.c.	
IDB prf O	2045	37.7	+7.0	+1.5	Hastanah op	3050.0	14.8	-30.0	-1.7	Electra op 3	1700	5	+51	+3.2	Inv Paz r	1870	32.9	+75	+4.5
IDB prf P	2045	8.4	+1.3	+5	Phoenix 0.1 r	2000.0	153.7	-41.0	-3.0	Elron 3	7300	24.5	+130	+2.5	Wolfson 0.1	14490	2	-1610	-10.0
IDB prf Q	2045	237.5	+1.0	+7	Phoenix 0.5 r	1375.0	13.1	-175.0	-12.5	Argaman prf r	1450	18.2	-107	-9.4	Wolfson 1.0 r	4940	8.9	-100	-1.0
Commercial Services & Utilities																			
Mirabai r	840	4072.2	+4	+4	Yardena 0.1 r	620.0	80.2	-10.5	-1.5	Argaman prf b	1513	22.5	-100	-9.0	Wolfson 1.0 b	4938	4.5	-27	-0.5
Mirabai b	840	26.2	+1	+1	Yardena 0.5 r	415.0	35.5	+7.0	+1.7	Argaman r	1550	17.3	-133	-7.9	Amper r	1085	25.5	+3	+0.3
Mirabai op 2 r	18720	2.4	n.c.		Sahar r	6320.0	8.2	+398.0	+6.0	Argaman b	1240	30.0	+50	+4.2	Disc Inv r	1108	12.6	n.c.	
Mirabai op 4 r	6620	36.1	n.c.		Sahar b	875.0	30.2	-17.0	-1.9	Ata C 0.1	849	302.7	-30	-2.3	Disc Inv b	2855	2.3	-5	-0.2
Mirabai op 6	2780	36.1	n.c.		Securitas r	3050.0	27.9	+100.0	+3.0	Tadir Beton 1.0	851	138.0	+48	+8.0	Disc Inv opt C	1680	4.0	-35	-0.8
Mirabai op 10	1340	47.7	+20	+1.5	Securitas op 2	1334.0	71.9	+50.0	+4.1	Tadir Beton 1.5	302	13.0	n.c.		Disc Inv deb 135	1285	4.1	+10	+2.4
Mirabai op 4 r	4154	5	n.c.		Zur r	420.0	294.4	-5.0	-1.0	Tadir Beton op 1	500	80.3	n.c.		Hapoelam Inv r	2990	30.4	n.c.	
Mirabai op 6 r	2890	5.0	n.c.		Zur op 1	1311.0	19.8	+81.0	+2.4	Dubek prf 1	2610	31.5	+140	+5.7	Hapoelam Inv b	2390	—	—	—
Mirabai op 7 r	2391	2.2	n.c.		Zion Hold 1.0	404.0	215.5	-12.0	-2.5	Dubek prf 5	2801	14.4	+1	+1	Leumi Inv	1010	184.2	-11	-0.1
Mirabai op 8 r	1424	778.9	-2.5	-1.7	Zion Hold 5.0	270.0	333.7	n.c.		Fertilizers 0.1	1079	22.4	+21	+2.0	Jordan Expto A r	13200	3.8	+1200	+3.7
Mirabai op 9 r	1785	574.8	+17	+1.0	Commercial Services & Utilities				Fertilizers 0.5	92	92.2	n.c.	Jordan Expto op 2	46800	1.1	n.c.			
Mirabai op 10 r	1260	1260	—	—	Delek r	1860.0	80.1	n.c.		Cables r	2750	26.6	-83	-2.9	Jordan Expto op 2	21873	3.2	n.c.	
Mirabai op 11 r	1855	192.5	-10	-7	Delek b	2000.0	5.8	n.c.		Cables b	2850	11.2	n.c.		Mirabai Inv r	5310	4.0	-30	-0.6
Mirabai op 12 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Elek d b 2	3485.0	4.8	n.c.		Hatchaf 1.0	1200	93.4	+80	+8.3	Mirabai Inv b	5300	—	—	—
Mirabai op 13 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Harel op 1	300.0	126.9	n.c.		Rafichof 1.0	1789	99.2	n.c.		Mirabai Inv deb 122	144.5	86.2	-2.0	-1.4
Mirabai op 14 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Harel op 2	300.0	126.9	n.c.		Rafichof op 2	1789	99.2	n.c.		Mirabai Inv deb 124	185.0	86.2	-2.0	-1.4
Mirabai op 15 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Cold Store 0.1 r	3485.0	1.1	+3154.0	+10.0	Nafta Chem r	2670	100.4	+29	+4.5	Clal Trade op B	747	70.6	+40	+5.7
Mirabai op 16 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Cold Store 1.0 r	18270.0	18.2	+870.0	+5.0	Teva r	1799	37.7	+49	+2.8	Clal Trade op B	1203	42.1	n.c.	
Mirabai op 17 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Cold Store 5.0 r	710.0	4.9	+50	+1.1	Teva b	1880	5.6	+80	+3.3	Clal Trade deb 1	1908	—	+82	+3.0
Mirabai op 18 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Electric r	1380.0	6.3	+60.0	+5.0	Teva op 1	17500	5.8	n.c.		Export Inv r	8400	2.1	+300	+3.5
Mirabai op 19 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Lighterage 0.1	1049.0	93.8	-40.0	-3.7	Teva op 2	288	59.5	n.c.		Export Inv b	8280	1.3	n.c.	
Mirabai op 20 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Lighterage op 1	1049.0	93.8	-40.0	-3.7	Teva op 3	288	59.5	n.c.		Koor prf	42300	9	n.c.	
Mirabai op 21 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Major	1178.0	150.7	n.c.		Tempo 1.0	683	205.5	-74	-10.0	Clal Re r	974	52	n.c.	
Mirabai op 22 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Comert. Hold.	1006.0	73.2	n.c.		Tempo op 1	360	90.9	n.c.		Clal Re op C	974	52	n.c.	
Mirabai op 23 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Comert. op	1570.0	48.7	n.c.		Tempo op 2	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Israel	831	416.5	+2	+0.5
Mirabai op 24 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Rapac 0.1 r	615.0	128.7	+15.0	+2.5	Tempo op 3	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds op A	2940	2.9	n.c.	
Mirabai op 25 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Rapac 0.5 r	375.0	119.5	+15.0	+2.5	Tempo op 4	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds op B	1145	10.5	n.c.	
Mirabai op 26 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Rapac op 2	1820.0	3.7	n.c.		Tempo op 5	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 5	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 27 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Supersol A	1265.0	20.9	+15.0	+1.3	Tempo op 6	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 6	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 28 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Supersol B	1265.0	20.9	+15.0	+1.3	Tempo op 7	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 7	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 29 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Land Development Building, Citrus	415.0	23.4	+31.0	+8.1	Tempo op 8	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 8	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 30 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Oren	368.0	89.2	+10	+3	Tempo op 9	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 9	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 31 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Oren op 1	500.0	121.9	+8.0	+1.5	Tempo op 10	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 10	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 32 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Asomim r	421.0	15.4	n.c.		Tempo op 11	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 11	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 33 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Asomim op C	950.0	32.5	-5.0	-1.0	Tempo op 12	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 12	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 34 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Asomim op D	1000.0	2.2	-30.0	-1.5	Tempo op 13	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 13	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 35 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Asomim db 1	5350.0	11.7	-300.0	-5.3	Tempo op 14	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 14	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 36 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Africa Isr 0.1 r	419.0	5.4	n.c.		Tempo op 15	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 15	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 37 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Africa Isr 1.0 r	4492.0	5.2	n.c.		Tempo op 16	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 16	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 38 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Africa Isr 5.0 r	615.0	276.8	+86.0	+14.0	Tempo op 17	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 17	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 39 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Aridan 0.1	317.0	18.7	-5.0	-1.0	Tempo op 18	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 18	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 40 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Aridan 0.5	398.0	103.7	-32.0	-4.5	Tempo op 19	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 19	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 41 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Aridan op A	894.0	71.8	-30.0	-3.5	Tempo op 20	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 20	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 42 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	Darad	1514.0	19.7	n.c.		Tempo op 21	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 21	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 43 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	HDLC op 1	1230.0	145.6	+15.0	+1.1	Tempo op 22	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 22	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 44 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	HDLC op 2	1230.0	145.6	+15.0	+1.1	Tempo op 23	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 23	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 45 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	HDLC op A r	1230.0	145.6	+15.0	+1.1	Tempo op 24	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 24	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 46 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	HDLC op B r	1230.0	145.6	+15.0	+1.1	Tempo op 25	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 25	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 47 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	HDLC op C r	1230.0	145.6	+15.0	+1.1	Tempo op 26	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 26	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 48 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	HDLC op D r	1230.0	145.6	+15.0	+1.1	Tempo op 27	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 27	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 49 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	HDLC op E r	1230.0	145.6	+15.0	+1.1	Tempo op 28	245	382.2	+17	+7.5	Clal Inds deb 28	—	—	—	—
Mirabai op 50 r	2390	6.2	+300	+7.1	HDLC op F r	1230.0	145.6	+15.0	+1.1	Tempo op 29	245	382.2	+17	+7.					

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Dilemma in the north

THIS COUNTRY will not put up with arbitrary and fallacious interpretation placed on the Lebanese cease-fire agreement by the terrorists, the cabinet resolved yesterday. The PLO should not think that it can assault the Jewish People and the State of Israel and go scot free.

In fact, however, Israel's own official interpretation is also at fault. To be sure, the prohibition on hostile acts cannot have been limited strictly to exchanges of fire across the Lebanese border. But neither could it originally have been meant to extend over the whole wide world. Perhaps it should have been. But in that case the agreement should have said so explicitly, and the American intermediaries should have attested to it.

What actually happened was that the government and Mr. Begin struck a bad deal last July, which they are now trying to disavow on the ground that the enemy has done it through consistent violation. Yet by its retaliatory raids, Israel has also raised the temperature.

The best solution, presumably, would be for the agreement to be rephrased by mutual consent to suit Israel's purpose. But there is not much of a chance for that. The terrorists will not give up what they consider to be their inalienable right — to terrorize Israelis and all who support them. What should Israel's answer be, then? One possibility is the graduated response, but this concept has been rejected by the Chief of Staff.

He — or at least his defence minister, Ariel Sharon — is committed to the strategy of throwing everything he's got at the terrorists, in the hope of doing away with them, and all their works and backers, once and for all.

Israel has built an extraordinary (military) system at the cost of billions of dollars, which must now be put into action, so as to exact the highest possible price from the terrorists: that is how Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan put it over the weekend. If the system didn't work well enough in the past — in effect causing the July "war of attrition" that in turn produced the cease-fire — it was apparently because it was not fully enough applied.

There are some impediments to letting all hell break loose, however. One is the cabinet's internal division, reflecting a national debate over the unrestrained use of force in Lebanon. Another is American displeasure. America will simply not stand for what Mr. Sharon is planning in Lebanon: this is what the Americans are reported to be telling the Israelis in private, even as they keep smiling and making promises (for example, of reviving the Memorandum of Understanding) in public.

Is pounding the terrorists from the border to Beirut worth a rupture in the American alliance? That is the real problem before the cabinet. Yesterday it appeared to feel it wasn't worth it.

Zaire steps forward

THE DECISION by Zaire to restore normal diplomatic ties with Israel is both logical and timely.

Back in 1973 Zaire, along with a large bloc of African nations, severed relations with Israel on the ground that this country had occupied a slice of territory belonging to a fellow African, Egypt, and had, during the Yom Kippur War, invaded the black continent itself. That excuse is no longer available after the return of Sinai, in its entirety, to Egypt.

In 1973, too, Zaire, along with the majority of African countries, was subject to intense pressure, both political and financial, by the Arab states, to turn their backs on Israel. That pressure has in the meantime greatly abated. The Arab stick has grown limp, not least as a result of Egypt's making peace with Israel, and the Arab carrot has proved far leaner than it seemed.

Besides, the Organization of African Unity, which a mere decade ago wielded a considerable clout over its members, is now but a shadow of its former self, torn as it is between pro-Western, pro-Soviet and non-aligned factions. Individual African states are now more-or-less free to act as they please.

It is to Zaire's credit, however, that it was the first to break through the wall of isolation erected by the OAU around Israel, beyond the trio of Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland that have kept faith with the Jewish state all along.

The precise timing of Zaire's bold move, it is true, was evidently determined at least in part by President Mobutu Sese Seko's disillusionment recently with the attitude of the West, notably the U.S., towards his country's needs. For Zaire, which is not exactly a model of an economically thriving and a politically free developing land, has lately found itself in the West's doghouse. Now it is turning for cooperation to Israel.

No doubt Israel will try its best to please Zaire, and justify its expression of trust. Israel in fact already maintains a sizeable presence in Zaire, and in a number of neighbouring African countries as well. Like Zaire, these are mainly pro-Western and non-Muslim countries, such as Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Kenya, which may be next in line, after Zaire, to restore ties, despite Arab protests.

There is even a good chance that the group will be joined in the not too distant future by Nigeria, Africa's largest and most influential nation, half of whose population is Moslem. The present state of Israel-Nigeria ties is already such that only the exchange of ambassadors is required to make them formal.

The prospect of a renewal of the connection between Israel and the black continent is now in fact right and real enough to warrant giving some urgent thought to avoiding the mistakes made during the "golden era" of the relationship in the late 1960's and the early 1970's. At that time there was over-involvement, however benign, by Israel in African affairs, which boomeranged in more than one instance. This should be avoided in the future.

But care should also be taken not to overestimate the benefits of the renewed connection. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who has good reason to be proud of the arrival here of the envoy from Kinshasa, is already holding out the hope not only of improved Israeli prestige all around the world, but especially in the Third World, and of a shake-up in the automatic anti-Israeli majority at the UN.

Mr. Shamir knows full well that votes hostile to Israel are often cast by states that have normal relations with this country, and that Israel's prestige has on occasion something to do with Israel's own policies.

Nuclear debate on the Jewish agenda

By LEON HADAR

THE CURRENT debate over the nuclear arms race has now become a "cause" within organized Jewry in the U.S.

Christian ministers and black-American leaders have been vocal in the anti-nuclear movement for some time. But the voices of Jewish religious and political leaders have only just begun to be heard.

The first Jewish-religious conference on the issue was held in New York last month. Sponsored by 10 Reform congregations, it attracted some 600 participants.

Prominent among the conference convenors was Rabbi Balfour Brickner, senior rabbi of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue and a leading liberal Jewish figure who has previously been active in the anti-Vietnam War movement and in other new left campaigns.

The participation of 10 Reform congregations at the conference "clearly demonstrates that organized religious Jewry cannot and will not remain silent in the shadow of the nuclear menace," declared Brickner, a critic of both the Reagan and the Begin governments.

"This historic religious gathering reflects the anger and the fear of the people of New York as they see our so-called national leaders re-arming us for Armageddon."

ONE OF the major speakers at the conference was Rabbi Leonard Beerman, of the Los Angeles Leo Baeck Temple, who blasted the "monologue of madness" inherent in the superpowers' arms race. Speaking on "The Nuclear Threat: A Jewish View," Beerman said that worshipping this "super-moloch" in whose temple we are prepared to sacrifice our lives and those of our

children" implies the ultimate denial of God and of his commandment to "choose life."

Beerman, co-chairperson of the inter-faith Centre to Reverse the Arms Race, argued that the Jewish people, "out of its own historic experience, knows that the unthinkable can happen."

"The destruction of European Jewry by the Nazis provides a model for destroying the human race," he said. "That is why we Jews have a unique duty to warn that this planet can be transformed into a crematorium and why we must be among those engaged in the quest for peace."

So far, he continued, Jews have been amazingly "numb" about the dangers of nuclear war because the subject seemed "too complex and universal and too horrible to be contemplated."

As much as other people, Jews generally lacked the "will not to be enslaved by their own inertia" on this major issue. However, concluded Beerman, the threat of nuclear war is the "greatest Jewish problem in the world today," as well as the "greatest moral, religious, ethical, theological, political and economic problem."

As Beerman noted in his address, one of the major Jewish figures who has been trying for years to mobilize world Jewish opinion on the issue is international lawyer and author Samuel Pizar.

PISAR, who addressed the Knesset during the World Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, which took place in Jerusalem in June 1981, stressed the need to warn of the possibility of nuclear annihilation. Auschwitz served as a possible "model" for the destruction of

human species, he said, arguing that the "commandment" of many of the survivors, "Never Again," must apply not only to threats to Jewish survival but to the danger of mass annihilation, too.

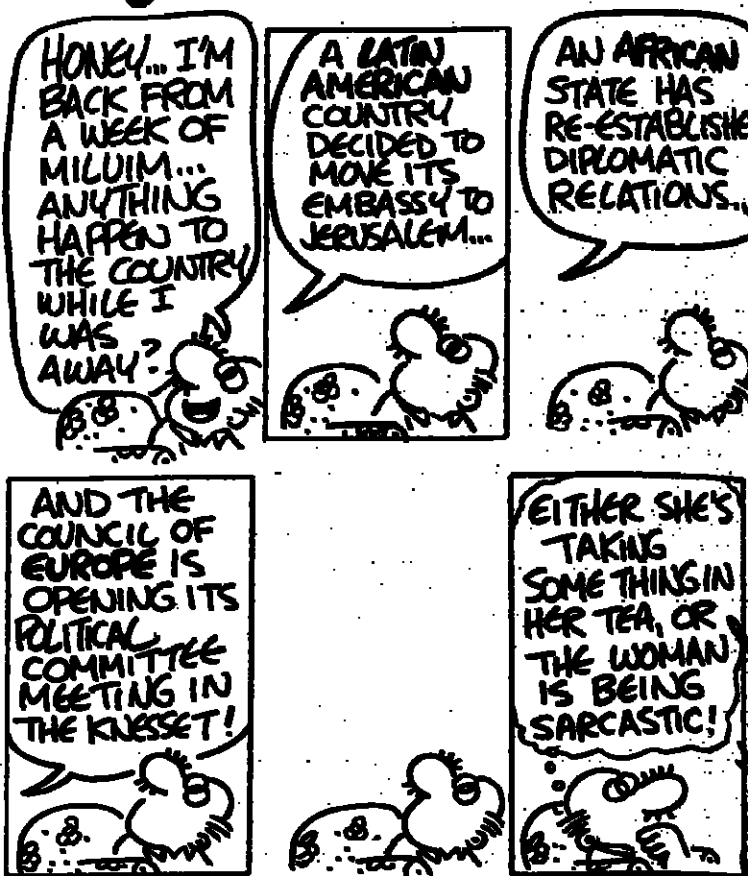
Judith Hertz, a board member of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations who also participated in the New York conference, told a workshop dealing with "organizing the American Jewish community" that "if we don't achieve a commitment for a nuclear freeze, all our other achievements, goals, purposes and projects for sustaining life will be for naught. Everything that we are working for will be for naught."

Since the New York conference, an increasing number of Jewish representatives have joined in the call for a halt to the nuclear arms race through a freeze on nuclear weapons by the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Thus, a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia issued a statement on the matter: "No issue threatens our existence as Jews, Americans and world citizens more than the spectre of nuclear warfare. For the Jewish community, discussion of a 'nuclear holocaust' is more than a metaphor. Our history teaches us that man is capable of perpetrating unspeakable acts and, further, that silence in the face of inhumanity is equivalent to complicity in that inhumanity."

A MORE impressive display was produced by over 100 religious and secular American-Jewish leaders, including tens of rabbis, three members of Congress, four Nobel Prize winners and leaders of Jewish organizations. They signed a

Dry Bones



"Shalom Aleichem" statement urging American Jews to address the issue of nuclear war and the need to control and reverse the arms race.

"At a time when tensions between the great world powers are growing and the language of 'controlled nuclear war' is reviving, we believe Jewish tradition and experience have much to teach," the statement read.

"We suggest that synagogues and other Jewish institutions hold teachings, develop special liturgies, invite artists to develop works of awakening... We can help to reawaken hope and change in an area of public policy now mired in hopelessness and helplessness," it said.

ISRAEL COULD take advantage of the fact that so many American Jews and liberal supporters of Israel are now active in the anti-nuclear movement.

For a start, Israel can focus their attention on the danger nuclear proliferation is in under such "crazy states" as those in Libya and Iraq. Moreover, Israel's proposal for denuclearization of the Middle East, which was submitted to the UN General Assembly two years ago, can serve as an important contribution to the international nuclear debate.

And the address by Prime Minister Menachem Begin next month during the General Assembly special session on disarmament could serve to reinforce Israel's message of peace on the issue.

Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators will fill the streets leading to the UN during the conference and will listen through loudspeakers to the speeches that will be made by several world leaders.

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's New York correspondent.

READERS' LETTERS

REMEMBER THE J.S.P.?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Innumerable books, brochures and articles have been written about the Jewish Legion, the Jewish Brigade, the Palmach and many other formations which did so much for the security of the Yishuv. Their deeds are worthy of everything that has been written and told, and sung about them. However, there is one formation, whose existence is constantly overlooked and nobody can explain why it is never mentioned. I am referring to the Jewish Settlement Police.

The members of this formation were stationed in every Jewish settlement. For many years they protected every Jewish village, kibbutz, moshav and moshava in the whole of Palestine and the roads leading to them. They protected the workers in the fields and groves and the transport on the roads from the beginning of the disturbances in 1936 until the formation of the IDF.

There were twelve companies in Palestine, each known by its special coloured triangle on the hat (which was similar to that of the Australian army) and on the sleeves of the shirt.

Each company numbered 200 to 300 men and was divided into "groups," headed by a group-sergeant. However, the commander of each company had to be a British

officer. All the men were specially selected members of the Hagana directed in countless courses which gave them the qualifications to train men and women in villages, kibbutzim and settlements in defence against Arab attacks.

The J.S.P. suffered enormous losses in killed and wounded during the years of its existence.

In June of this year, our old company commander (No.2) Inspector Ernest Taylor, is coming from Sheffield to be with his boys, as he led them. He was a real friend and we have not forgotten him.

I hope this brief letter will remind those who have forgotten, or never knew, about the *Notrim* — the boys with the Australian hats.

G.H. SELLA

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GERMANY AND ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I would like to protest against the way in which I was quoted by Yaakov Reuel in his recent piece on Germany (April 9).

Our conversation took place in Hamburg six months ago. As the talks turned to the quarrel between Begin and Schmidt, I had some critical things to say about both men. I also pointed out that the young generation in Germany, having grown up without a sense of history, was fairly indifferent to the claims of "historical responsibility" toward Israel.

Your author then continues: "As Joffe develops the argument, his indictment encompasses Germany as a whole. In Germany, he claims, 'Israel is something one would wish away. If Israel were only to disappear from the map, we'd have peace in the Middle East...'"

This is of course complete nonsense, suggesting as it does that the West German collective subconscious is harboring fantasies about another Holocaust. This is, I repeat, absolute nonsense, and pernicious to boot. Even a fleeting glance at the West German scene — at this record of public opinion and public policy toward Israel — could have told Mr. Reuel the same. Outside the United States, the Federal Republic is probably the best friend Israel has.

What I really meant was that the debate in Europe is dominated by too facile assumptions about the complexities of the Middle East — focusing the blame for its intractabilities all too readily on Israel.

And to sharpen the point, I resorted to an exaggerated figure of speech, meaning: even if Israel were to disappear from the map, the troubles of the Middle East would continue to haunt the world — whether with respect to oil, the Palestinians, or the endless conflicts between Arab regimes and between them and their peoples.

JOSEF JOFFE
Senior Editor,
Die Zeit

Hamburg.

Yaakov Reuel comments: I welcome Dr. Joffe's amplification of his views. Needless to say, the quote to which he takes such strong exception is a precise, word-for-word rendering of what he told me during our pleasant Hamburg meeting.

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